All books, pamphlets and their respective prices mentioned by **LUCILLE & CAROL** in this collection of past articles may no longer be available to the public. Write them first for information as to costs & continued existence of those that may interest you before you order.

p-335

Patterns

Vol. 3

Patterns

Machine Knitting

Patterns

50¢

Patterns found in this book have appeared in previous Tower Press publications.

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MACHINE KNITTING by Carol Chung

Dear Readers:

First of all let me thank everyone for the terrific response concerning the column in general and all the requests for information on the BROTHER LACEMAKER. Your letters have been just great with many suggestions, ideas and so many questions on finishing details, techniques on the machine and asking for different patterns that might be available for machine knitting. Two questions that are asked quite frequently are: 1) how to make several decreases in one row and, 2) how to eliminate the tiny holes when color knitting and in holding position designs. I will try to answer these problems in Part II.

The question most asked in my mail seems to concern the special features of the BROTHER LACEMAKER. I know it's hard to believe, but the eyelets are made automatically by running a second cam across the sts that are set out by pushing buttons on pattern center, and then returning the empty needles into the knitting position ready to knit with the regular cam (or carriage). In this column I have included three eyelet patterns which are literally done in a few seconds per row. Try it on any other machine and all the eyelets must be done by hand transferring each eyelet one by one. BUT, with any machine, eyelets are very beautiful and worth the extra work!

In the October issue I mentioned the Jac 40 and now I find many readers asking for more information. Unfortunately, other than describing it, I have no brochures or additional literature, so I will try to give you a brief explanation here and in Part IV I have lsited and photographed four popular patterns of the hundreds available. The Jac 40 (now available for all Japanese machines as well as the German, Swedish, etc., machines) is a small cylinder-like instrument in which a pre-punched pattern card is fed. As you flick the handle and it sets out the needles for the 1st color so you won't have to manually bring out each needle following a chart. The guesswork is eliminated and it is practically impossible to make errors in selection. The Jac is $24.95 plus $1.00 shipping complete with 3 cards and a pattern catalog. Additional cards are 65c (or 12 for $6.50, which saves $1.30) plus 10c shipping ($1.00 shipping for 12). Washington residents add 4.5% state tax.

In Part V, I have 2 patterns for Weaving. Sorry to say only those who have the LACEMAKER or Model 583 can follow these patterns. If you do own these machines and haven't tried weaving, do it! The first pattern is beautifully done in a worsted yarn for the weaving and the knitted yarn is a sport weight. Be original and try many different combinations on the 2nd and basic weaving pattern and you will be surprised at the different effect that a change of yarn in one or both of the yarns will make.

I know many of you have asked about Lucille and I have received word that she is up and back to normal. Her column will begin in January and I would like to take this time to thank Lucille, all the readers of POPULAR NEEDLEWORK and Staff for their interest and help. I have enjoyed the opportunity to substitute for Lucille and unless there are many requests for a 2nd knitting machine column, the December issue will be my last. If you would like any help or information concerning any of my articles (Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec.), please feel free to write.

Good Luck and Happy Knitting!

Carol Chung

P. S. I am answering the mail as fast as possible for the many requests of color brochures for the BROTHER LACEMAKER and there are still many brochures available so please don't hesitate to write if you would also like to receive a color brochure and swatch. Please don't forget to include a large, stamped, self - addressed envelope to insure fast, proper delivery. If you live in the Seattle - Tacoma area, just give me a call for a demonstration or just a chat. Love to hear from all of you people out there!

CAROL'S KNITTING MACHINE SHOP, 3321 S.W. 327th Street, Federal Way, Washington 98002 or call WA 7-0849.

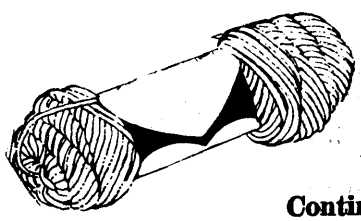
PART II

If you wish to dec. many sts in one row, try the two methods described below:

1) For a gathered skirt decreasing half the no. of CO sts set out every other needle (on the LACEMAKER, push buttons 1, 3, 5, & 7, set, run Lacemaker Cam across.) and transfer the set out sts on to the st beside it there fore doubling every other st. Now push all empty sts to NW Position and K 2" CC. Using your transfer tools, place the doubled sts back on the knitter.

2 For 6 - 8 dec sts placed evenly over the row, remove sts on 2" CC and rehang sts doubling 6 - 8 times spacing evenly across the row.

A second question that has been asked many times is how to avoid holes in color patterns (especially when using the Jac) and in holding position (HP) patterns. If the yarn ends in the middle of the row, in either color work or HP sts, it must be wrapped on the nearest st which will be knitted the next row. To do this in colorwork, set up the next row to be knitted and then take the yarn (that ended in the middle) down toward outside edge and then toward the inside edge wrapping it around the st. which will be knitted with the opposite color. In HP sts wrap in the same manner except that the wrapped sts is the edge st and the yarn is simply brought down under the edge st and will automatically be wrapped when the cam moves across to knit the next row.



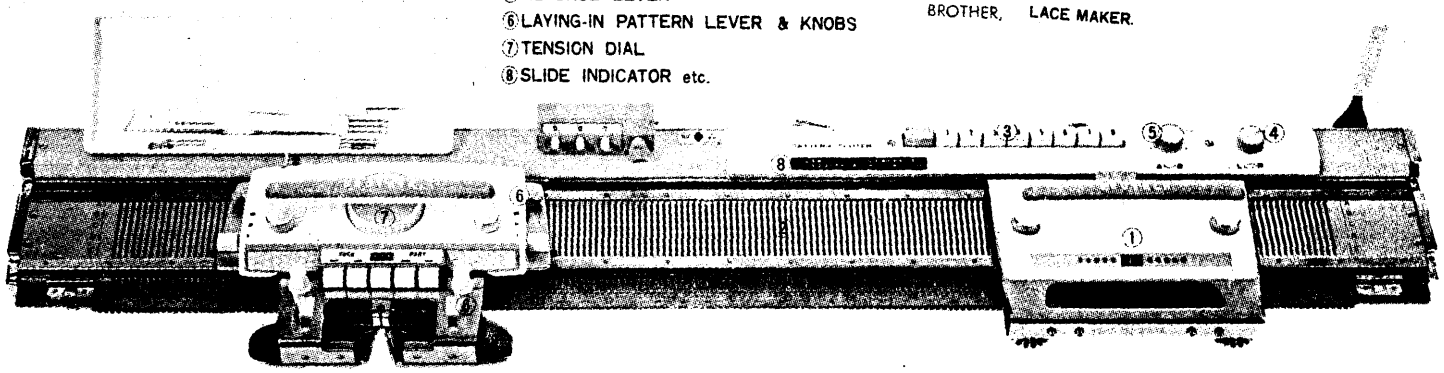
Continued

①L-SADDLE

②NEEDLE BED

③NEEDLE SELECTOR BUTTONS
④SLIDE DIAL
⑤REVERSE LEVER
⑥LAYING-IN PATTERN LEVER & KNOBS
⑦TENSION DIAL
⑧SLIDE INDICATOR etc.

BROTHER, LACE MAKER.

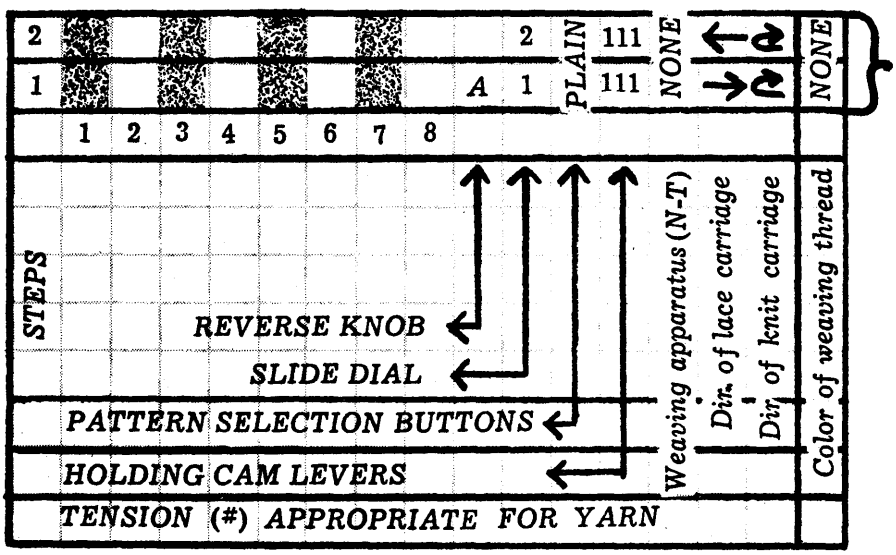


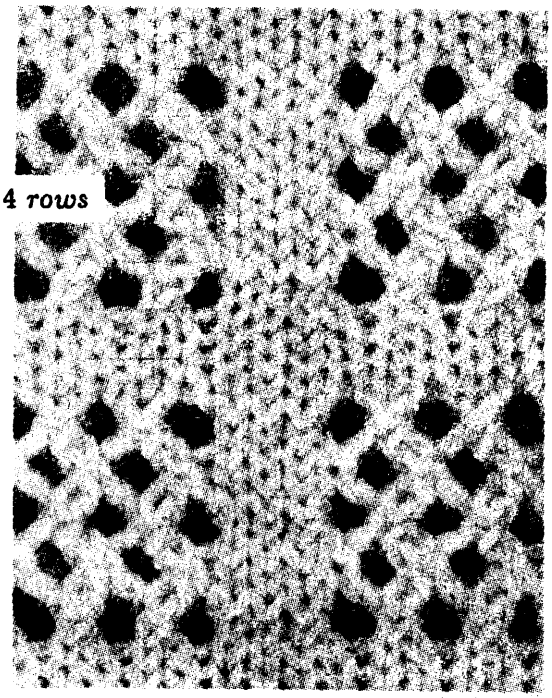
MANUAL SELECTION FOR ALL OTHER KNITTING MACHINES

4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Knit 1 row*
3	⟍	O	⟍	O	⟍	O	⟍	O	*Reverse YO's & knit 1 row*
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Knit 1 row*
1	O	⟋	O	⟋	O	⟋	O	⟋	*Set up YO's & knit 1 row*
Steps	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*CO even No. of Sts*

4 rows

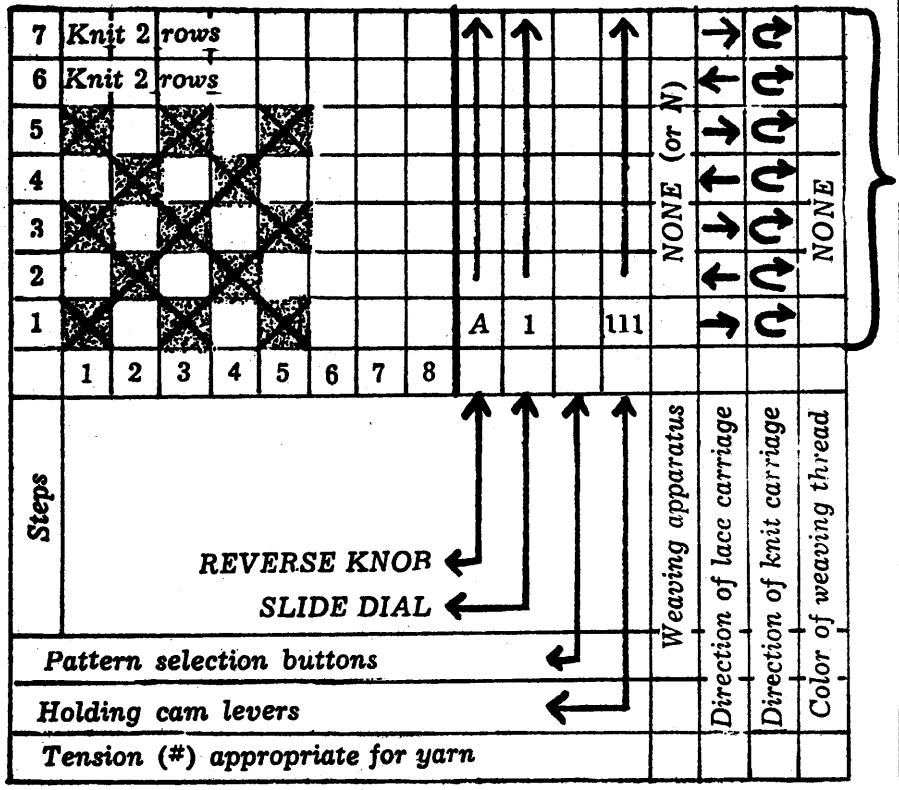
EYELET PATTERN NO. 552 FOR BROTHER LACEMAKER (585)

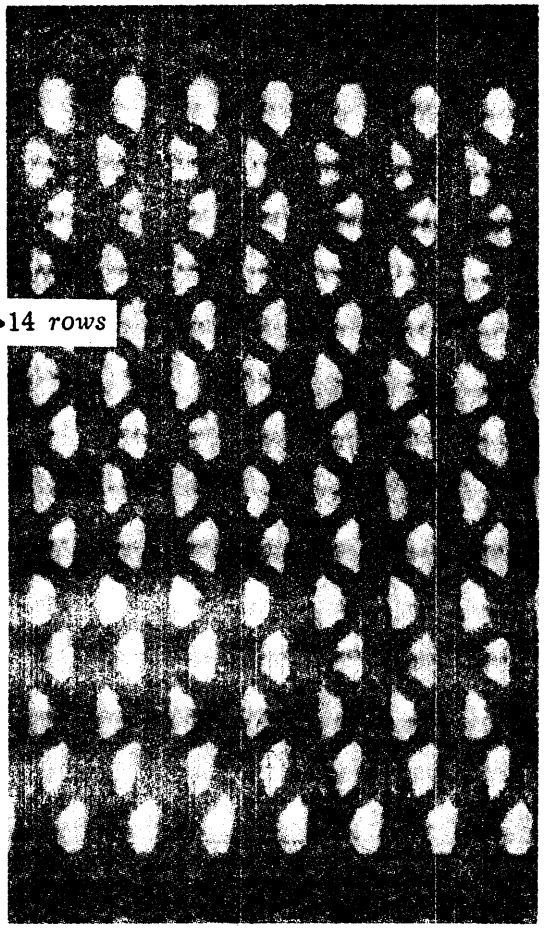




3 Continued

EYELET PATTERN NO. 530
FOR BROTHER LACEMAKER (585)

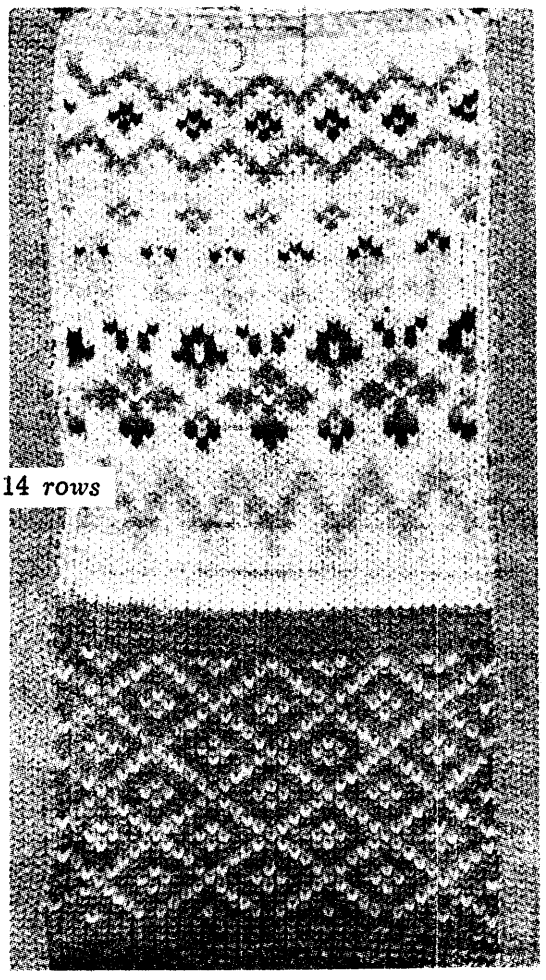




MANUAL SELECTION FOR ALL OTHER K.M.'s

10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Knit 5 rs*
9	O	X	O	X	O	X	–	–	*Set yo's & knit 1 r*
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Knit 1 r*
7	X	O	X	O	–	–	–	–	*Set yo's & knit 1 r*
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Knit 1 r*
5	O	X	O	X	O	X	–	–	*Set yo's & knit 1 r*
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Knit 1 r*
3	X	O	X	O	–	–	–	–	*Set yo's & knit 1 r*
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Knit 1 r*
1	O	X	O	X	O	X	–	–	*Set yo's & knit 1 r*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

14 *rows*



Continued on Next Page.

EYELET PATTERN NO. 520

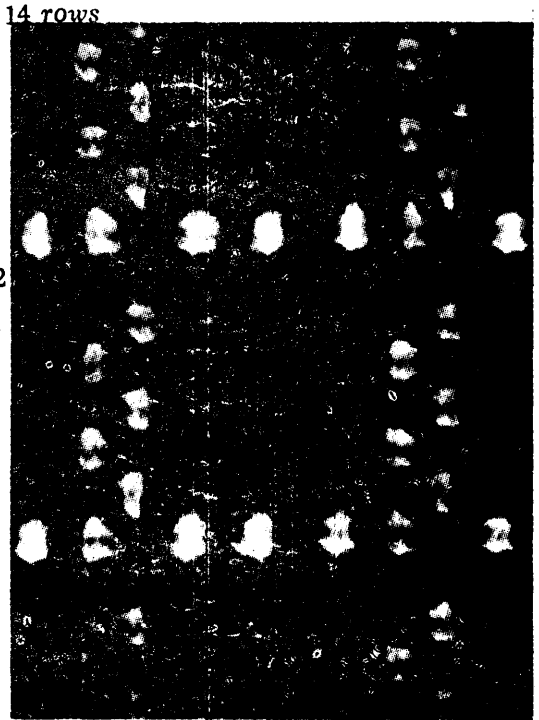
MANUAL SELECTION CHART

14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
13		↗	O						1
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
11			O	↗					1
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
9		↗	O						1
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
7			O	↗					1
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5		↗	O						1
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3			O	↗					1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Knit 1 row* →
1	O	⅄	O	—	O	⅄	O	—	*Set up YO's & knit 1 row* →
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

14 *rows*

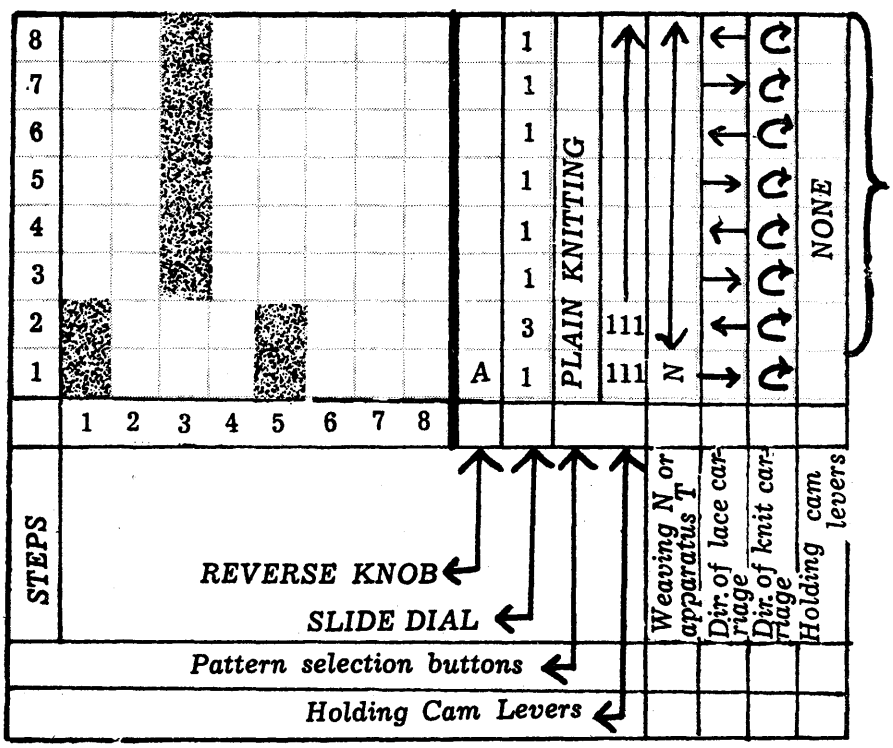
2

1



EYELET PATTERN NO. 520

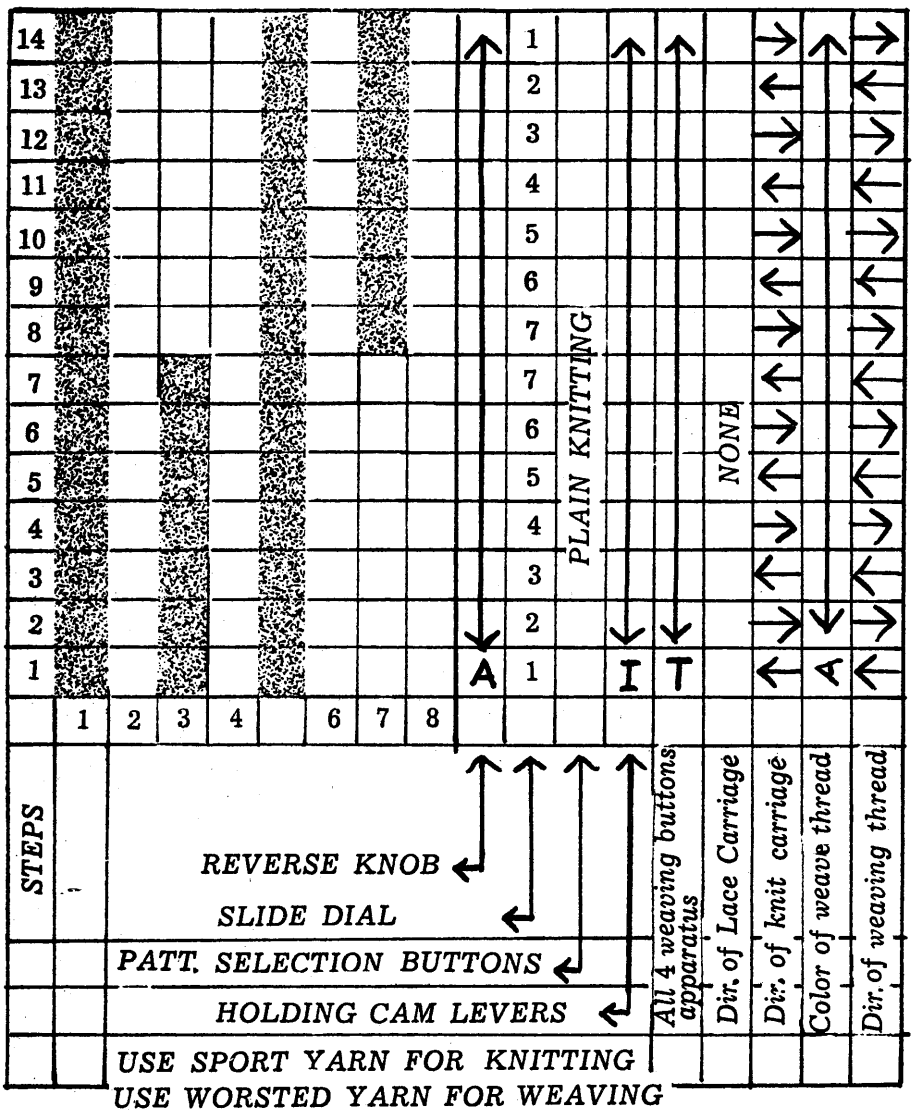
FOR BROTHER LACEMAKER (585)

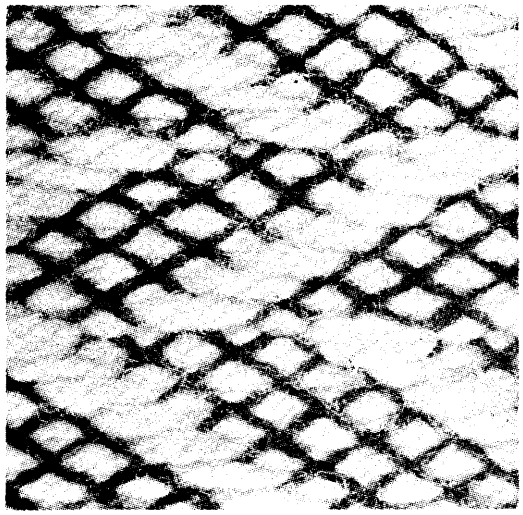


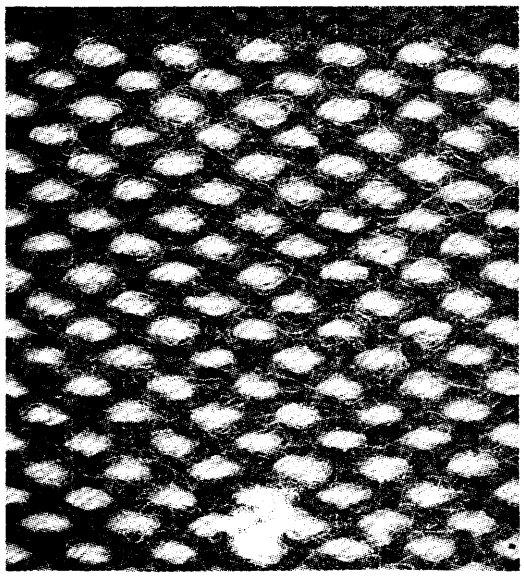
MANUAL SELECTION FOR ALL OTHER KNITTING MACHINES

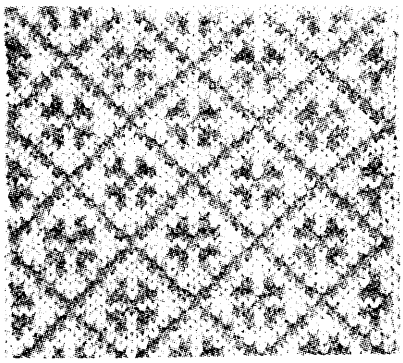
Continued on Next Page

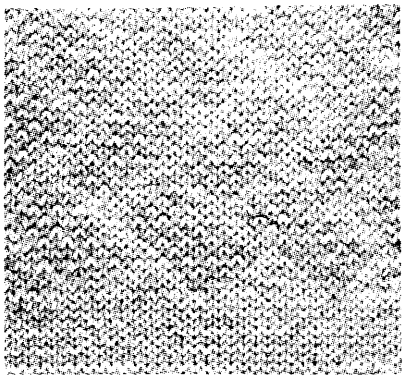
WEAVING NO. 704





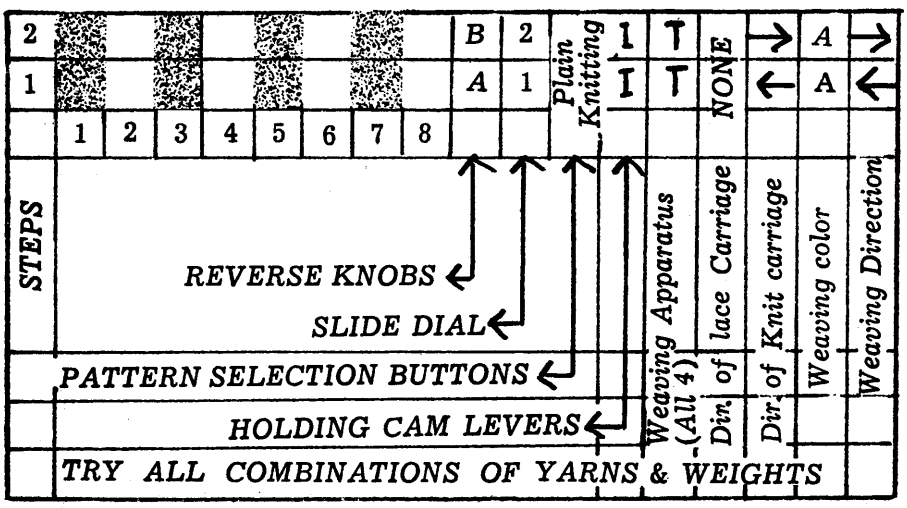






Credits: All charts are from Brother's "Book of Design and Figure Knitting".

WEAVING PATTERN BASIC



MACHINE KNITTING by Lucille

Hello again, to my Machine Knitting friends. I am delighted to start my visits with you again via Popular Needlework. As far as I am concerned, I am really starting off the New Year in the right way. A belated but sincere Seasons Greetings to all of you.

I think this would be a good time to answer some of your questions and perhaps for me to ask you some questions.

In answer to the many inquiries about my health — it is a slow process, but I am getting there, hope to be as good as new some of these days.

Yes, I still have my shop and mail order business — SO — would anyone like to spend their Christmas money with me? For instance, the Jac 40 for Japanese made machines is $24.95. The new type Cone Winder is $10.00. For $6.00 you could get either a Blocking Cloth, Ball Winder, Revised 2000 Patterns book or revised Pattern Drafting by charts. As a matter of fact, you name it, I have it or can get it for you as long as it pertains to Knitting Machines.

How long has it been since you gave your machine a good cleaning and lubrication? Believe it or not, if you have not been using it very much, it probably needs a good going over more than if you used it every day. Spray Lube is still the best I have found as it cleans and lubricates without getting your KM gummed up. My price is still $2.00 a can ppd. I am sorry to say that my machines were in pretty bad shape after being idle for four months, but good old Spray Lube to the rescue and they are now running as good as new.

Here is one type of letter that I get over and over — "I inherited a knitting machine" — "I bought a knitting machine at a bargain price" — "I was given a knitting machine" (various reasons). Most of them go on to say that the Instruction Manual is missing, the needles do not move freely, they drop stitches or the carriage is hard to move across the bed of the machine.

A good cleaning and oiling will correct most of the troubles, however, if you have bent or broken needles, they should, of course, be replaced. This is not hard to do and in most cases you will be able to buy new needles and the correct Instruction Manual for the make and model number of your machine. It is necessary to have the model number as the needles are not interchangeable. It is very important that you have the Instruction Manual as without it, it is going to be a rough go for you to learn to use the knitting machine. You will find in some cases that you have a discontinued model and that accessories are no longer available; if this is the case, you can use the end needles but you should try and find someone who has a KM similar to yours and have them teach you the basic procedures.

Another letter that I get is this one: "I have sent for brochure on several different kinds of Knitting Machines; how come such a difference in price?" You are right, the price range is unbelievable and very confusing.

Now then, just because a machine has a big price tag on it, does not mean that it is really that much better than another one. Sometimes you are paying dearly for a beautiful two page color advertisement in a national magazine. On the other hand, a bargain price machine may mean that it is a standard model without the features you really want.

The thing to do is figure out what you want a machine to do for you and then buy in the price range that you can afford. You can hardly go wrong as long as you stay in the medium price range, afterall, you want to have enough money left to buy yarn so that you can use it.

Let's go a little farther in considering just what you want and what you are getting for your money. You should be getting a machine that will handle all sizes and types of yarn. By all means, get a deluxe model — they are not that much higher in price. Be sure that you are getting a machine that will do textured patterns and two color designs as well as a beautiful even regular knitting stitch.

The most important thing of all, regardless of price and whether you are buying a Single bed, Double bed or a Single bed with a Ribbing attachment — ARE YOU GOING TO RECEIVE LESSONS with the purchase of your knitting machine?

The new and modern knitting machines have perfectly wonderful and easy to follow Instruction Manuals for learning basic procedures — but — this is not enough. You should have either personal lessons or a correspondence course in machine knitting that includes shaping, finishing and blocking. It is to your advantage to learn to use the machine and I feel that it is the responsibility of the dealer to give you these lessons — let's get this part in writing.

Probably the most asked question is "Will I be able to convert my hand knit patterns to use on the knitting machine." The answer is of course yes in most cases. However, it is no longer necessary for machine knitters to have to depend on hand knit patterns as so many patterns are now available that have been written especially for the machine. Sometimes, a person does have a special pattern that they would like to convert to machine knitting. Here are a few hints that may be of help to you.

Do take the time to rewrite the pattern for your size and change it to machine knit terminology. Hand knit patterns as a rule give the number of stitches to the inch but usually do not give the number of rows per inch, it would just say to knit for a given number of inches.

First and most important, you must get an accurate stitch count. Knit a swatch, using several different tensions until you have the exact stitch gauge the hand knit pattern calls for. Don't worry about your row count until you get your stitch count. When you have the correct tension for your stitch gauge, then count the number of rows needed to knit one inch. NEVER under any condition, try to measure your knitting while on the machine, it just will not be accurate. A hand knit pattern would say knit for 12" to underarm. Write your machine pattern to say — knit for a given number of rows. (12" X number of rows per inch).

Continued on next page

Machine Knitting Cont.

Let's say the pattern is for a back opening. The hand knit would be — join a second ball of yarn and knit both backs at the same time. For a machine knit — complete one side, reset row counter and work other side, reversing all shaping. For shoulder shaping, hand knit would say — bind off in steps of 8. Machine knit — short row, 8 needles at a time.

Whenever hand knit directions say knit one row, purl one row — machine knit would be stockinette stitch. Eyelet patterns are usually a long drawn out process to convert to machine knitting so as a rule I just forget it. I pick out a pattern from one of the available books of pattern knitting. I doubt if you would ever use all of the fancy patterns available for the machine knitter.

The following bit of information is a little goodie I thought you might be interested in: Did you know that the wool of the Musk Ox can be used for knitting sweaters? I didn't know it either until Katherine Stull of California Apparel News, told about it last week. Quote — "The University of Alaska has an experimental farm with a herd of musk-ox imported from Canada. They even have a stuffed and mounted animal on display at the University along with a lacy shawl knitted of the wool. This dark brown wool, the finest in the world with fibers two to two and one half inches long, is caught on the bushes as the animals browse. It is never sheared but is gathered by hand by the Eskimos. If you want to have a sweater of musk-ox wool, you must first know an Eskimo to arrange it for you. After gathering the wool, women card it, spin the thread, then knit it. The minimum price would be about $200.00." Very interesting but I think that I will wait awhile before I get one.

This month's patterns? They are formulas for skirts. Fashion is still many pleats and flap skirts (circular). You can use most any kind of yarn and use the pleats or flairs in many ways. A lighter weight yarn would be best, otherwise the skirts would be quite heavy. The pleats are permanent so it would be practical to use for little girls skirts, Orlon of course. The same formula would be used regardless of whether you would be making a pleated skirt of flair skirt — or you could use a pattern for a straight skirt and put about 8 inches of pleats or flair at the bottom.

Time to end my visit, see you next month I hope.

Good Luck and Happy Knitting

Lucile
3252 East Stockton Street
Lynwood, Calif. 90262

FORMULA FOR PLEATS

A 'Lucile' pattern # 144

The same formula will be used regardless of the length of pleats. Use light to medium weight yarn — Get a stitch and row gauge — For this pattern I am using 7 stitches, 10 rows to the inch.

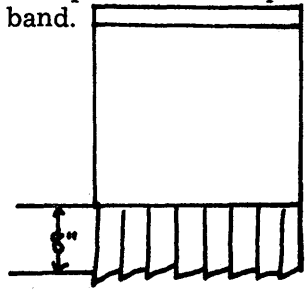
Knitting is done sideways so the length will be in stitches and the width will be in rows.

For 8 inches of pleats - multiply 8" x 7 sts per inch equals 56 stitches. You will need 3 inches for each pleat. (Each one inch measurement).

Open cast on with waste yarn 56 stitches. Knit at least 12 rows. Attach garment yarn - * Knit 2 inches (20 rows) at tension 5. Knit 1 row at tension 10. Knit 1 inch at tension 5 (10 rows). Knit 3 rows at tension 1. * Repeat between * for each pleat needed. End with knit 1 inch at tension 5, 2 rows at tension 1, take off on at least 12 rows waste yarn.

Kitchener beginning and end together. Place pleats and sew in place. For pleats that are all the way to the waist, leave an opening at the top. Make folds of pleats, hang back on needles for waist band, you will have a one inch lap over. It is not necessary to finish the bottom of pleats unless it does not lay flat (this is the edge of rows and is usually sufficient). Note: When making a full length skirt, be sure to deduct 2 to 3 inches in length as it will stretch.

Block pleats before putting on the band.



FORMULA FOR CIRCULAR SKIRT

A 'Lucile' Pattern # 145

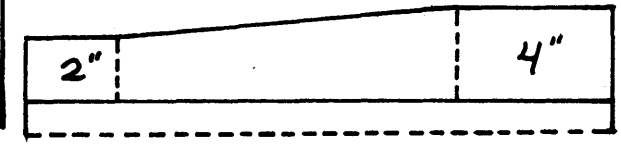
Material — 2/11 Cone Yarn or Fingering weight, 10 to 12 oz.

Gauge — 7 Sts, 10 R is 1", try tension 6

Use a lightweight yarn, due to fullness this skirt is heavy. Get your stitch and row gauge first, then chart the skirt. Waist measurement plus 2 inches times number of rows per inch. (26 plus 2 equals 28 X 10 equals 280 rows.) Finished length measurement minus 1" for stretch — waist band will take 1" also. (22" minus 1" equals 21" X 7 Sts equals 147 Sts.)

Open Cast on with waste yarn 147 stitches, knit 12 rows. Attach garment yarn — activate row counter — tension 6. Following completes one panel: Knit even for 2 inches (20 rows), disconnect row counter. Mark the 14th needle from left side and the 28th needle from the right side. You will short row between these needles and should be divisible by 5. Set machine for hold, carriage right, pull 13 needles left side to hold position, knit across. Pull 14th needle left side to hold position (self wrap method), knit across. * Pull 4 needles left side to hold position, knit across. Pull 1 needle left side to hold position, knit across. * Repeat between * till you reach the marked needle on the right (28 needles still in work position) This completes one panel. Set machine to knit, activate row counter, repeat panel procedure 13 times more. Row counter will be 280 - after completion of last short row, set machine to knit and knit 1 row to the left. Take off machine on several rows waste yarn.

Kitchener (weave) seam together. Turn under 1" at waist for elastic. Finish bottom with hem or crochet edge. The fullness may be controlled by the number of inches knit between short rows, for instance: If you wanted a very full skirt, then knit only 1" between short rows, this would make twice as many panels so of course you would have more fullness.



MACHINE KNITTING by Lucille

Hello my machine knitting friends — a belated congratulations to you lucky 'gals' who received Knitting Machines for Christmas. You will have a lifetime of enjoyment from them.

I have had many inquiries as to the availability of Machine Knitting Hints, Reminders and Procedures. I have long had the idea of putting them in booklet form. Maybe someday this will happen. In the meantime, here are some goodies for you.

A neat trick to remember: After knitting a garment, regardless of what it is or what type yarn is used — STRETCH it both ways before blocking or putting it together. The knitting is more even as this relaxes the yarn.

If you are going to use weights on your knitting (most of us do), for goodness sake, use weights when you knit a swatch for your stitch and row gauge. NEVER start your garment unless you get your stitch and row gauge.

Read your pattern and check it by inches to see that it is the correct size for you. Make sure the proper allowance for blocking has been made. Be sure the length is correct for you. Make all changes in a pattern BEFORE you start to knit. Remember, most patterns are written using standard sizes and average lengths. However, very few of us conform to standard sizes, so it is necessary to make a few changes so that the garment will fit you or the person for whom you are knitting it.

A small counter is very handy to have when you need to make counts in addition to your regular row counter. For instance, your pattern might read FF dec. 1 St ea side every 4th R, 24 T. This would mean to full fashion decrease one stitch each side every fourth row 24 times. In other words, it is necessary for you to keep track of procedure other than rows. One of the little needle counters is fine but if you do not have one, do keep a pencil handy so that you can tally.

How is your supply of clothespins? The spring type plastic ones that are on the market today are just great — but I do not use them to hang out clothes. I use them around my knitting machine!

I like to leave a length of yarn at the start of a garment long enough to put the seam together. Loop it several times, clip it with a clothespin, and you will not have those long ends in the way. Most important, you will not have an extra knot and ends to weave in. When adding yarn, clip a clothespin on both yarn ends. Try clothespins next time you make a 2 or 3-color design (works great). You will find many uses for them.

I am sure you have had this happen to you. It is obvious that you are going to have to add yarn. The problem is this — do you have enough yarn to knit another row? Follow this rule and you will know for sure. Measure the yarn across the knitted area 3 times. This will work regardless of the type of yarn, and you won't be taking the chance of running out of yarn in the middle of the row.

Have you ever tried to match a dye lot number? Almost impossible, but go ahead and buy some more yarn even if it is a different lot number. Now then, if you would just start in and knit with the new dye lot it would show a definite undesirable line. So — unravel at least 6 rows of the original yarn. Carriage is at the right; add new dye lot yarn; knit 1 row to the left. Set Cams so that it will NOT knit and move carriage back to the right. Thread with original dye lot, knit 1 row to the left. Thread with new dye lot, knit 1 row to the right — move carriage back to the left, thread with old dye lot and knit 1 row to the right. Continue, alternating the old and new dye lots then continue with the new dye lot. This is quite a bit of trouble but well worth the effort. The best solution would be to buy extra yarn in the first place, just to be on the safe side.

Do take the time to rewind your yarn if it is not already on a cone. The commercial center-pull skeins are great for the hand knitter, but of little value to the machine knitter. Cone winders and center-pull ball winders are available at most knitting machine dealers, as are yarn reels for your convenience.

It is to your advantage to have the correct tension. Think of it this way. If the top tension is too tight on your sewing machine, it leaves a straight line of thread pulling through the loops. It is much the same with a knitting machine. If the tension is not correct, the end needles will pull forward and leave a tight straight line of yarn. Lightly wax the yarn as you rewind it and please do take out the knots. Either splice or add yarn at edge of knitting. A knot in the yarn will often cause a pulled tight thread and can cause the knitting to drop off the machine.

Other 'Gremlins' that cause dropped stitches — could it be that your machine needs cleaning? Be sure that your KM is clean, lint free and well lubricated. Check for bent needles. Always replace them. The cost is very little. If you are having trouble with end stitches dropping, try using little claw weights at each edge. Bent or broken needles are usually caused by forcing the carriage across. If the carriage jams or has to be forced across the bed, stop immediately and release your work. Your tension is entirely too tight or you have a knot. Your carriage should always glide over the needles easily and without any effort.

A garment is only as good as the finishing touches, and extreme care should be used in putting it together. Nothing is more frustrating to me than to see a beautifully knitted garment that has been put together in haste and neglect. Instead, it should be put together by hand and given loving care. The result is always a finished product that you can show with pride.

A good idea — after turning a hem — use a ruler or large knit-

ting needle to slide through the edge of the hem. Pull firmly down on the rule; the hem will be smoother and lay flat. Another good idea — I most always use a full fashion increase and full fashion decrease when shaping sides, necklines, armholes, etc. This makes such a difference when putting the garment together. I always follow the line of one full stitch in from the edge and do a combination of a back stitch and weave. The main thing is, when you use the full fashion method, you always have a nice straight row to follow.

A short list of DO and DO NOT's.
DO — Sit up straight. (Keeps you from tiring.)
Do — Have a comfortable chair for knitting. (I find that a Steno chair is perfect as it can be adjusted to fit.)
DO — Keep both feet flat on the floor. (Crossed legs are not good for your circulation.)
DO — Have excellent lighting. (The eyes you save will be your own.) In my knitting room I have a Neon light fixture on the ceiling and an individual light on each machine.
DO — Make a stitch and row gauge. (My pet peeve)
DO — Keep machine clean and oiled.
DO NOT — Jerk carriage across knitting. (Make it a point to develop an even rhythm.)
DO NOT — Try to be a speed demon. (This is a good way to drop stitches.)
DO NOT — Try to force carriage across bed if it jams.

The pattern for this month is a 6-ft. scarf with beautiful fringe. Make it 7 ft. long if you are a very tall person. It can be used in many ways and is very much in style.

FRINGED SCARF — FASHION ACCENT
a 'Lucile' pattern # 119

MATERIAL — About 4 oz. fingering or 2/11 Cone yarn or yarn to get gauge of 6½ St 11 R to the inch — try tens 5
SIZE — 8" x 72" without fringe
PATTERN — Whole tucking stitch — for machines other than Brother 585L Lacemaker, Brother 551, Studio 301 - 303, use manual selection

My daughter, Yvonne, shown with Vest # 136 (pattern in Feb. issue of P. N.) and Scarf # 119.

as follows: Set KM for hold position — pull every other needle to hp, knit 1 row to left. Put these same needles back to work position AND at the same time pull every other alternate needle to HP, knit across. Repeat these 2 rows for manual selection — use charts when possible.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS — Closed Cast on 52 stitch. Knit 2 rows. Put in pattern stitch, knit til row counter 828, knit 2 rows, bind off. Block to size. Add fringe at both ends. Use as neck scarf, head scarf, waist or hip belt. Make from matching yarn to complete an outfit. Try stripes. The reason the tucking pattern is used is it has more body and less tendency to curl.

Stitch and row gauge for this pattern — Cast on 40 sts, K 60 rows. Try several different tensions. Bind off, stretch all directions, and smooth out. Hold steam iron above knitting, patting until swatch lays flat and yarn is relaxed. Let stand overnight. Measure width in inches; divide into number of sts cast on. Measure length in inches; divide into number of rows. Use this same method for taking a stitch and row gauge when using a holding stitch, 2 color knitting, or eyelets.

FRINGE KNIT ON EACH END — Use # 6 to # 9 knitting needles. Cast on 10 sts with double yarn. Work on end of scarf, knit side up. Pull stitch thru edge of scarf with crochet hook; place on needle (11 sts). Turn, P 1*YO, P 2 tog* across. Turn, *YO, P 2 tog* across, ending with YO, P3. Again pull stitch thru edge and repeat procedure until entire end has been covered. Start at scarf edge; bind off all but 4 Sts. Unravel these sts, cut, or leave in loops. Be sure that loops attaching fringe to scarf end are not too close together. This is beautiful and can be used on Afghans or what have you.

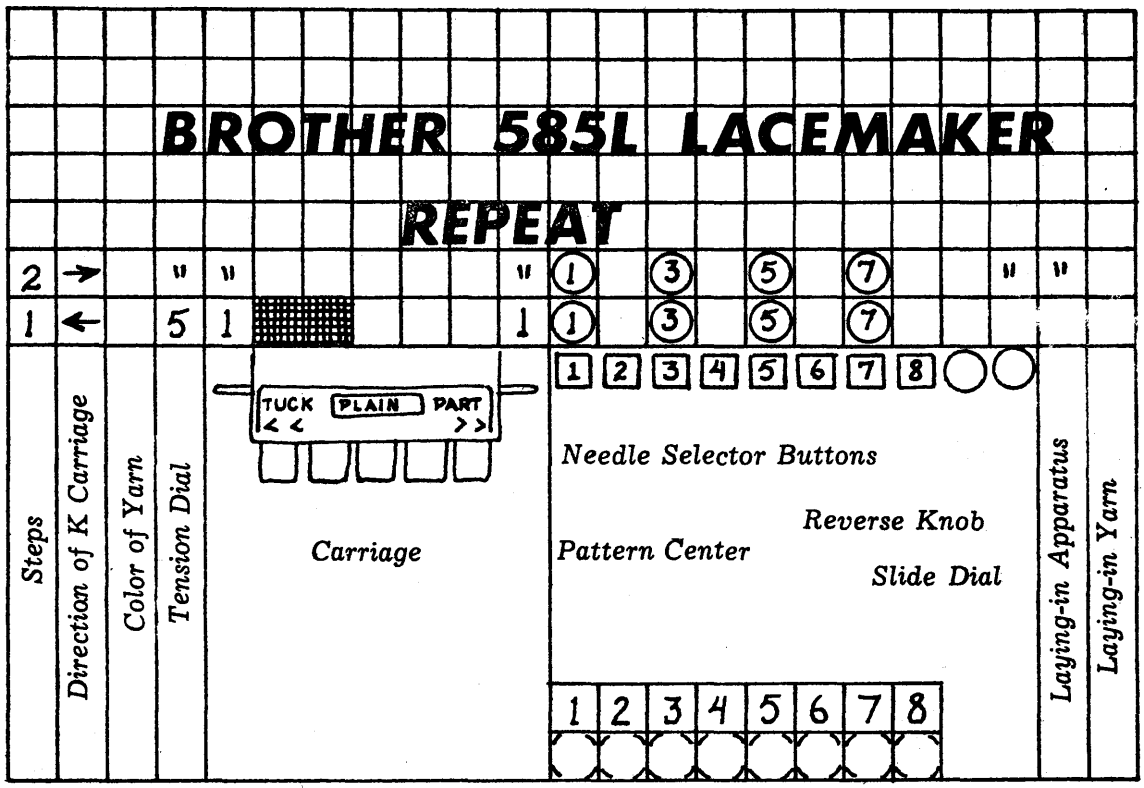
If you have any questions about machine knitting, write to me. PLEASE enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Interested in buying a Knitting Machine? I will be happy to send color brochure to you.

Would you be interested in starting a round-robin of 4-ply worsted type yarn patterns for machine knitting? If so, let me know. I will start off with some of mine and you can send your favorites to me to pass on to other readers of PN. Wouldn't this make an interesting Afghan. What do you think?

So — 'Bye til next month.
Good Luck and Happy Knitting
Lucile, 3252 *East Stockton Street, Lynwood, Calif.* 90262 — *Phone*: 213 - 631 - 0578

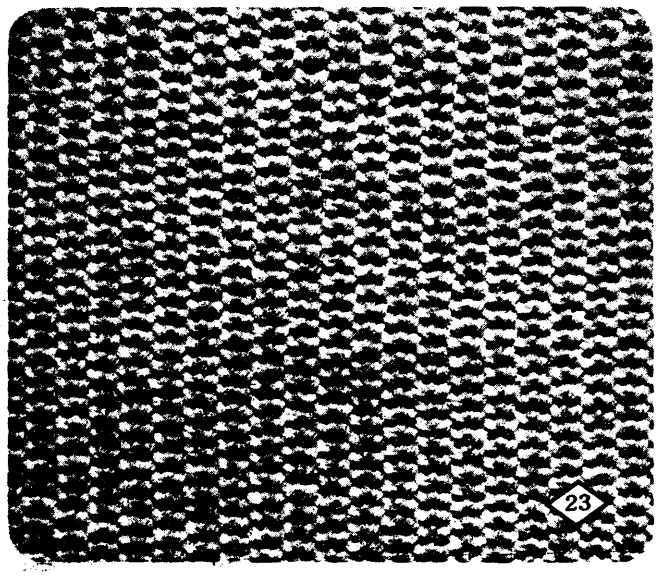
Japanese Terms

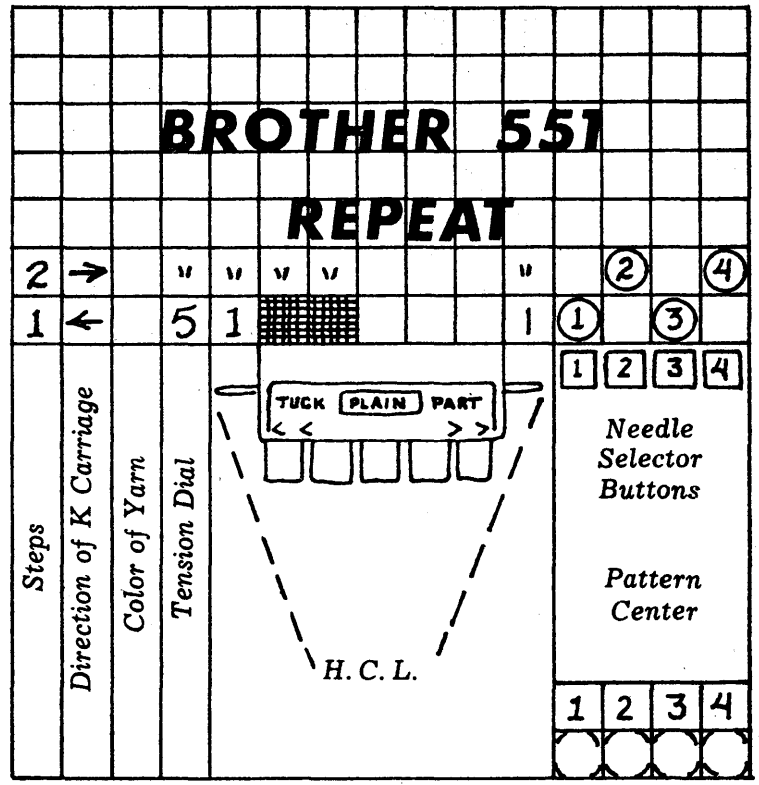
Knitting	***Crochet***
Decrease 減	Chain ○
Increase 增	Single Cr ×
Bind off 伏	Half Dble Cr †
Pick 拾取針	Double Cr ‡
Ribbing 表裏針	Picot ⌀
Row 行	2 DC CL ⋀
Stitch 目	Treble ‡
Page 〆	Loop ⋓
Knit 表針	Cluster ⓪
Purl 裏針	Shell ⓔ
Fig. 2 ㇇	Slip Stitch ○
Time 回	Cross Stitch ⊠



ROWER	PATTERN PANEL			CAM LEV.	PUSH BUTTONS 2 1	PUSH BUTTONS 1 2	PATTERN LEV.	# ROWS DIR.
1	0	•	1	PICK	▬□	□▬	PICK	←
2	1	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	→

(1 pattern consists of 2 stitches and 2 rows.)





MACHINE KNITTING

by Lucille

Hello, my machine-knitting friends. Yes, it is time for another visit with you; my goodness, time seems to pass so quickly. Guess it is my age showing or maybe I just want to do too many things, but these weeks fly by twice as fast as they used to. Now that I am feeling so much better — I want to do so much. I have had plenty of time to think of scads of ideas — but — darn it, I still have to take it easy.

I wonder how many of you have one or more perfectly good knits neatly folded with tissue paper and put away. It is too long? Is it too big or too little? Not exactly in style? Maybe you are just tired of the color?

Well, if you take knits to a dressmaker for alterations, it will be very expensive, probably more than you wish to pay. They are not doing you any good as they are, so why not try your hand at alterations and update them. If not satisfied with the result, you can always unravel and reknit the yarn. Machine knitters do this all the time, especially if the yarn happens to be expensive. A little care can be taken when you unravel and it is almost as good as new.

First thing to do is wash and dry the garment — unravel right on to the yarn reel. Dampen the yarn on the reel either with a fine spray or steam. Let this dry thoroughly, then rewind into balls. This will take most of the kinks out of the yarn; however it is better to use rewound yarn for a textured stitch rather than a plain stockinette stitch.

Let's back up a bit. I was going to tell you how to make alterations on a knit and here we have it unravelled and rewound. Anyway, I have this two-piece winter, white wool outfit that is too long, has ¾ length sleeves with a cuff and a collar on the blouse. The blouse has a front opening just to the waistband. This is a commercial knit and the skirt has some fullness. Let's work on the skirt first.

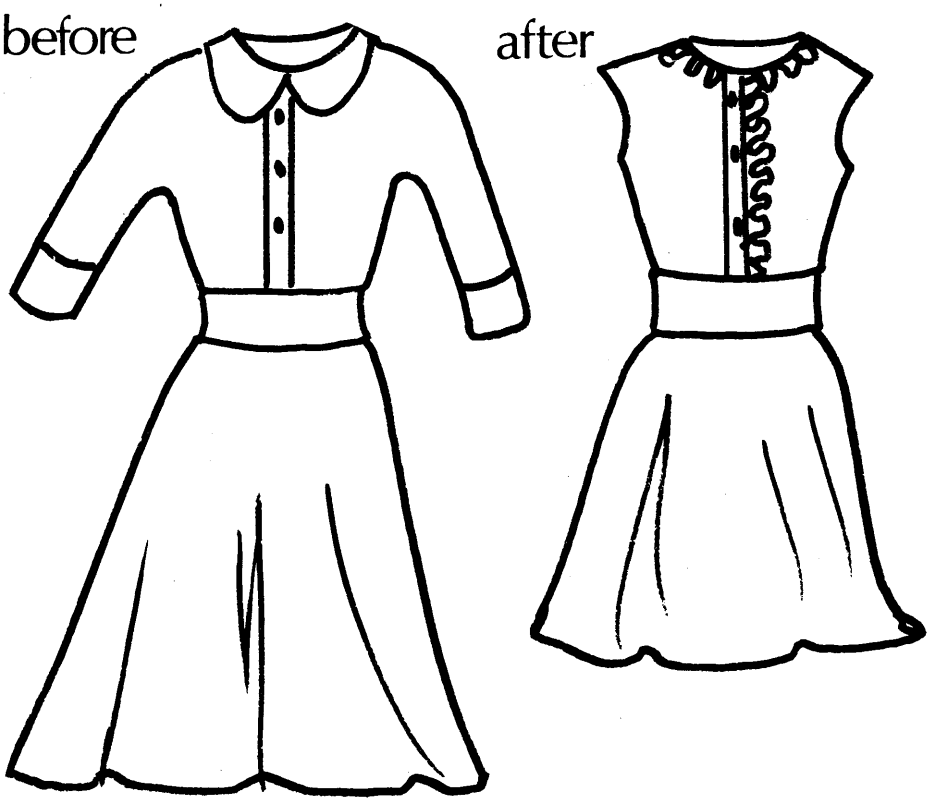
The waistband needs new elastic and I will shorten it from the bottom, as it is a nice fit at the waist and hips. Use the sewing machine and stitch at the cutting line. The reason that I am going to put in a hem is that the yarn is very fine in texture and it would look better with a hem than to finish it with crochet. Allow for width of hem, cut after stitching and hand hem. (Unravel from cut piece to get matching yarn.)

This particular skirt was very easy to alter but another one might be entirely different. For instance, if the skirt is too long and you have gained a few pounds, too, try this: Remove the waistband; open the side seams; unravel required inches to shorten. Use the same yarn to knit back the band; close side seams. The skirt will have a more comfortable fit, especially if you need a little extra room around your waist and hips.

So — we have a few things to remember when doing alterations on skirts. A hand-machine knit is usually knit from the bottom to the waist. A hand-knit is usually knit on circular needles from the waist down. A commercial knit is usually yardage that has been cut and sewn with an overlock machine. All of these things must be taken into consideration before you start. If the alternations seem to difficult, but the yarn is good, forget the alterations. Unravel your skirt and re-knit it on the machine; this is really very quick to do and often more satisfactory.

The top part of this dress was more of a problem, and it might even come back in style eventually, but let's see what we can do about it now. The ¾ length sleeves with the cuff do not fit very well so let's cut them off for cap sleeves. (First stitch, then cut, then hem.) Remove the collar; it is just too much out of style. Not too much can be done with the front as it has a wide band at the waist and the opening comes just to this band. Some new buttons will dress it up and I will use a contrasting color yarn (red) to put a crocheted edge around the neck and down the front.

The alterations on this dress required little time or effort so I have another wearable dress. I have had a problem with my clothes as I lost so much weight during last summer's sick spell that they are all too big and much too long. As a matter of fact, I needed to shorten most of my knits even before I got sick, but never seemed to find the time. I will pass on the information to you as eventually you might find use for some of these methods.



Machine Knitting
Continued

One dress that was a cinch to fix was knit of Orlon bouclé a few years ago. I had worn it so much that I could have put it in the rummage sale bag — but — it had no snags, the color was still good, and the style not so bad. Best of all, it can be washed and dried in the machine. I had made it from my easy-fit skirt pattern and eyelet over-blouse (an old standby). Nothing needed to be done with the over-blouse but the skirt was much too long and needed new elastic. I opened the side seams and waistband, then unravelled 'til I had the correct length, hung the front, then the back pieces on the machine, and re-knit the band. I closed the side seams, put in new elastic, and that took care of the skirt. I had quite a bit of yarn left so I made a scarf 6 inches wide by 48 inches long. This should have been at least 6 ft. long, but at least it does update the outfit. I probably will wear it a few more years.

I have three knit dresses that just need to be shortened. They are my own patterns, the scoop neck dress, easy-fit shift and lacy shift. The bottom of one has a picot hem and 5 rows of eyelets; another has a beautiful crochet edge; another a lace pattern. It just happens that all of them should not be shortened at the hemline. Instead I will shorten them thus: Open the side seams, cut, unravel the number of inches needed to shorten, then kitchener stitch together and close the side seams. (Take the time to run a thread through the stitches; they will be much easier to kitchener together) I doubt if anyone will even notice that they have been altered in this way as it will not show. Use this same procedure to shorten sleeves if you want to keep the cuff line intact.

We would have a little different problem if the need is to make something longer. I used this method recently on a sweater I had made for my grandson. After last summer was over, the sleeves needed to be 3 inches longer. Fortunately I still had some of the yarn left over. It was Orlon and although it had been washed a number of times, the yarn had not faded one bit.

Open the sleeve seam at the point above the last increase; clip a thread about 1" from the edge; separate across one stitch at a time. Hang stitches back on machine and knit several rows scrap yarn. Then hang the sleeve piece on the machine, knit the needed 3 inches, take off on scrap yarn. Kitchener together, close seams, and unless you look inside the sleeve you cannot tell that yarn has been added. This sounds more complicated and time consuming than it really is.

A skirt can be lengthened either at the hemline or waist, the biggest problems will be matching the yarn and whether or not the skirt was knit from the bottom up or waist down. For an example, let's say that the skirt had been knitted from the bottom up, had a 1-inch waistband and you had no matching yarn. What to do? Open the side seams and unravel the waistband. Use this yarn and add 2". Instead of a band, make a row of eyelets, knit 3 rows, and bind off. Repeat for other piece, close side seams, and run narrow elastic through eyelets. This would be fine as long as you were going to wear an over-blouse with this skirt. As a rule, it is hardly worth the trouble to make skirts or dresses longer because it usually will show. However you might set in stripes of contrasting colors or add crochet to the bottom. Personally, I would not bother with it unless the yarn was very expensive in the first place; then I would probably unravel the whole thing and re-knit to a different style.

When doing alterations on knits, make your alterations first, then either dye, wash or send to the cleaners (depending upon the yarn), so that the garment is fresh and ready to wear.

Have you ever been to a rummage sale or thrift shop and found sweaters that had worn spots, burns or were perhaps faded? Let's say you found several and the price was right. OK, first thing, if the color is all right, wash the garment; otherwise dye it. Rewind the yarn and be sure to take out the worn places. What to do with it? Use it in afghans, stocking caps, mittens, slipper sox, scarfs, lap robes. Add contrasting colors of new yarn. Be sure and take a good look before you buy. If it is 4-ply worsted type wool or orlon, you really can make good use of it. This would be a good project for a club either for bazaar items or for their charity. The cost would be little if the members would donate their unwanted knits — the potential gain would be great.

The pattern for this month — a long vest. Yes, they are still very much in style, especially in colors from Grandma's attic (faded) such as bottle green, charcoal brown, navy, black, dusty rose and blue. The vests are at their best when worn with a pants suit, jump suit or pullover sweater and skirt. Most of the patterns have been of crochet, and I have made several; however, I thought you might like one to be knit on the machine — bold knitting for a machine but quick and easy to do. Prepare to make several as they go over in a big way and the cost is little, 3 skeins (4 oz) will make it.

I will help you with your machine knitting problems if you write to me. Also, I will still send the list of the available publications, patterns, and knitting machine accesories. Please — enclose large stamped, self-addressed envelope with reguests. I would be delighted to send you the color brochure on the Studio SK 303 or the Brother 585 Lacemaker Knitting machines, or both of them if you wish.

Bye now; see you next month?

Good luck and Happy Knitting,

Lucile, 3252 *East Stockton Street, Lynwood, Calif.* 90262 *phone* 213-631-0578

* * *

WOMEN'S SLEEVELESS VEST

A "Lucile" pattern #136

Material:

3 four oz. skeins 4-ply worsted-weight yarn.

Sizes Sm. - Med. - Lge — Use tension 9 or 10

Blocking Measurements — Sm 18" x 23" — Med. 19" x 24" — Lge 20 x 25".

Needle distribution — Start at center of machine and center group 3 Have center (0) needle in out-of-work position. Pull needle to left to work position, pull needle to right to work position, skip 1 needle, pull next needle to work position (center group of 3 N) * skip 4 N, pull 1 N to WP, skip 1 N,

pull 1 N to WP, skip 1 N, pull 1 N to WP * Repeat between * till you have a total of 9 (10-11) groups of 3, ending with skip 7N, pull 1 N to WP. Repeat between * but to the left adding 8 (9-10) groups of 3 N ending with skip 7, pull 1 N to WP. What you now have is a total of 17-19-21 groups of 3 needles in work position with skip 7 and I needle in work position with the exception of lge size which has only 6 needles each end in out-of-work position Splice your yarn; you will be using your edge stitches for finishing.

Automatic pattern for Studio 301-303 using pattern panel.

Step 1 — Shift lever 0, pattern lever No. 5, both No. 1 tuck buttons down, carriage right, K 2 row.

Step 2 — Depress right hand No. 2 tuck button, K 1 row to left

Step 3 — Shift lever to No. 3 left, both No. 1 tuck buttons down, carriage left, K 2 row.

Step 4 — Depress left hand No. 2 tuck button, K 1 row to right.

Repeat these four steps for as many patterns as desired — uses 6 rows. Be sure and try a few rows without yarn to be sure that you have the correct needle set up — should through out center needle of every other group 3.

Pattern method using manual selection of needles.

Set knitting machine for hold position — use same needle distribution — pull center needle of every other group of 3 to hold (1-3-5-etc.) knit 3 rows. Put these same needles back to work (knit) position AND pull center needles of alternate groups of 3 to hold (2-4-6-etc.) K 3 rows. Put these same needles back to knit position and repeat the 6 rows for pattern.

The above needle distribution is for the back. For the fronts, make same needle distribution except use 9 (10-11) groups of three for each front. *Be sure to place armhole marker on both sides of back and on right and left side of fronts.*

GENERAL DIRECTIONS —

Make needle distribution, open cast on with scrap yarn, knit several rows ending with carriage at left. Attach garment yarn, knit 3 rows in stockinette stitch. Set up for pattern, knit even till row counter 138 — place marker both sides. Knit even till RC 198 (204-210), take out of pattern and knit 3 rows stockinette, take off on several rows scrap yarn. Make both fronts using same procedure.

Finishing — Start at top of back, use large latchet or crochet hook, unravel 6 side stitches, pick up 4-5-6-loops and pull through 1-2-3-loops, unravel 3 more stitches, pull thru loops on hook, continue to marker, do the same thing for other side — left and right front sides — use same procedure for front edges. Hold the last loop on each edge with a stitch holder (safety pin). When all edges have been completed, work on the sides. Pick up loop holding at armhole marker of back, then pick up loop holding at marker of front and pull thru loop on hook. Pick up 3 loops of back pull thru loop then 3 loops of front — repeat to the bottom, hold last loop on holder and repeat procedure for other side. Block to size and mark for shoulders — 4½ (5-5)". Slip stitch or kitchener shoulders together, make crochet bind off at neck and bottoms LOOSE. Use 2 strands of yarn, make single crochet in each space around armhole — KEEP SAME TENSION — Use 2 strands of yarn and make single crochet at center of group 3 and bar — this is finish for both the neck and bottom. Measure down from neck to point where where you want the ties. Turn back and tack. Make machine cord and attach on fronts.

Lucile

MACHINE KNITTING With Lucille

HELLO Machine Knitters and hand knitters too. Here is a switch - I still receive a bit of mail from hand knitters who would like my patterns converted to hand knitting. How very flattering this is to me as so many books, magazines and even newspapers have hand knit patterns of all kinds available. Now, although I have hand knit patterns, (been collecting them for years) I do not sell any hand knit patterns at all. Many of the hand knitters seem to think that the patterns I have published were originally hand knits - not so my friends - they are charted and written as machine knit patterns. Now I will not say that all of my patterns are original ideas, because I can see a picture of a knit or an attractive garment on TV or some one wearing an unusual knit and I automatically think in machine knit terms. I make a rough sketch and start charting.

This is not so difficult as you might think when you remember that every knit stems from a basic pattern. Take for example a woman's sweater - it is either a slipover or a cardigan - regardless of the treatment. Make it short or long, form fitting or loose, set in sleeves or raglan, round or square neck - it is still either a slipover or a cardigan. It is what you do with these basics that count and believe me, any of you can make an original if you know your basic charting and add your own ideas as to design and finish.

I am amused many times when I see a garment advertised as an original by so-and-so or a pattern that is a copyright by such-and-such a person. It might be Custom knit as to fit or an original as to design, but don't you see my friends - they are actually one of two basics - either a slipover or a cardigan.

However, it is common courtesy to respect a garment or pattern as an original because believe me, it takes hours and sometimes days to work out an unusual treatment and different design for any type of knit pattern, whether it is a Machine Knit or Hand Knit, the process is usually the trial and error method. So, do not sell a pattern designer short - they try and write patterns that you can make by just following directions. 'Nuff' said about the subject, I have written about this before but thought I would give you a little reminder, *Learn To Chart.*

From the mail - I have mentioned this in the past and still it happens - You would never believe the number of letters I get from gals that have problems, questions, want information about the knitting machine, would like to have a pattern list - and you know what? The letters or cards do not have any sign of a return address. Now how in the world am I supposed to answer them? So, if you have written to me and did not receive an answer, ask yourself if you remembered to include a return address. Write to me again, I am always happy to help you in any way that I can.

It is interesting to note that I have received two letters this past month from machine knitters who praise their instructors. One from Mrs. L. Stiney who writes: "One of the country's finest knitters and teachers has a shop right here in Denver, her name is Jeanne Attleson." Then a few days later I reecived a note from Jeanne announcing that she is teaching machine knitting - to quote: "I lived in Japan for three years and went to machine knitting school there for three years. I have a Knitting Instructors Certificate issued in Tokyo. I also teach pattern drafting." There you have it, a wonderful opportunity for machine knitters in and around Denver. For further information, contact Jeanne at The Knittery, 540 E. Alameda, Denver, Colo. 80209. Phone 722-7801.

A letter from Pat Wehrer, Renton, Washington states that she just had to write to me about her favorite knitting teacher, Marie Gardner of Marie's Knitting Studio, 14112 57th Avenue So., Tukwila, Wash. She teaches lessons both class and individaul as needed. Contact Marie for further information. All machine knitters in this vicinity are invited twice monthly to "Knit Club" meetings at her shop. To quote Pat, "We exchange ideas and 'show and tell' what we have made between meetings. Seems like someone is always coming up with a new hint or on original fashion idea." I'm with you Pat, these Knit Clubs are really great, I only hope mine gets off to a good start this month. Thank you 'gals' for the glowing praise of your teachers.

Oh! another thing, Pat mentioned that she has attended the Seminar in Seattle and as soon as I know the exact dates, I will pass the information on to all of you. I have hopes of attending the Seminar in Seattle this fall with a stop-over at Portland, Ore. to visit the Oregon Worsted Co. Mills. Nothing definite as yet, but at least I can dream.

I will of course give a full account of the Convention and Seminar of April 27 - 28 - 29 in next month's issue of PN. (You realize I hope, that I write my article for Popular Needlework far in advance of the publication date - as of now it is the middle of April.

As long as I am talking about Seminars I may as well tell you that one was held in Minneapolis, Minn. May 11 - 12 - 13 and another in Milwaukee, Wis. on May 15 - 16 - 17. I am truly sorry that I didn't have the dates in time to let you know about them. I just have to know the dates of any coming events at least three months ahead of time or it is impossible to let you know about them. Maybe, one of these days I will get a good thing going and have a little sideline titled "Coming Events".

The hint department and here is a good one. When charting and writing a pattern it is very easy to get confused on your stitches and rows. This seems especially true (at least for me) when figuring Raglan Shaping. So, try this: write down your stitches in black and your rows in red. Works pretty good for me.

How many of you machine knitters read Peggy Chester's Article, Knacks for Knitters?' It is well worth while to do so as she gives much information that can be used by the machine knitter as well as the hand knitter. For instance, in the February 1967 issue is a hint on blocking Afghans. "Use a striped sheet pinned to the carpet, using the stripes for lining up and shaping the Afghan." Isn't that a wonderful idea? Personally, I read Popular Needlework from cover to cover and find many new ideas I can use. Incidently, do you read the Ads in PN? A subscription to Nellie Francois 'Cast

(Continued)

on Time' is a good investment for machine knitters.

Another thing, I am sure all of you knitters look at the patterns that are printed in PN. Again I refer to the February issue. The Two Piece Dress page 13 and the Think Pink Coat page 34. For you machine knitters - read these patterns - they would be very easy to convert to machine knit patterns. The coat has a range of sizes from 34 to 52. Now to convert it to a machine knit. Make a sketch for the back - fronts - sleeves. Write in the information for the size you need, then instead of starting at the neck, knit the back - fronts - and sleeves separately. Start knitting from the bottom to the top and use every other needle. I intend to make this coat for myself out of white Orlon Sayelle just as soon as I can find the time.

If you will give it a little thought you can convert most any hand knit pattern to a machine knit, take the time to rewrite the complete pattern to machine knit terminology - sure it does take time and a lot of figures - it is well worth the effort. A reminder, most hand knit patterns give the stitch gauge only, so before you even start to convert to machine knitting get the stitch gauge, (with the yarn you intend to use) that is given in the pattern, try several different tensions until you get this exact stitch gauge - then - count your rows to the inch. Whenever you take the time to follow this procedure you will be delighted by the results.

In the past I have tried to avoid any mention of 'brand names' in my articles as I did not want it to turn into an advertising column. If you recall, I have never even mentioned the name of the knitting machines I sell. However the following information is of such great value to the machine knitter that I feel justified in telling you about it.

Since I first started machine knitting, I have been looking for a better lubricant that could be used without the fear of getting black oily streaks in my yarn. Eureka! I have found it, a product on the market that is just great for your knitting machine. It is called Metal Lube Spray and is truly a Magic Genie at work when it comes to cleaning and lubricating your knitting machine.

I am sure that all of you realize that a clean well lubricated KM is a must for the best operation and I am also sure that you have noticed that the combination of oil and metal rubbing together produces a black gummy residue which must be kept wiped off. Of course when you remove this residue you also remove your lubricant, so you re-oil and this is a continuing chore. Metal Lube Spray has solved this problem for me. The best part of it is that after the initial cleaning you only need to lightly spray and wipe off about once a week. It leaves a protective coating of lubricant that is so slick the carriage glides across the needle bed with no drag at all and completely does away with sticky needles. A reminder, a little goes a long way, do not overspray. Do look for it in your local hardware store, if you cannot find it, I will be glad to mail a 6 ounce can to you, $2.00 ppd.

Now for the pattern of the month - you asked for it, here it is - a Cardigan in the larger sizes ranging from size 36 to 46. It is not a pattern for you little petite friends but for you who are "round and firm and fully packed". I have charted it in such a way that you have plenty of arm room and it has no buttons. This is a straightline so it has no shaping from bottom to underarm. Insert bust darts if you need them, remember to adjust to the length to suit you and make sleeve adjustment if necessary.

This is a very basic garment, (although I did add a little detail to make it more interesting) so use your own ideas, for instance omit the hem, finish with crochet of your choice. You like cables? Fine, omit the 1 stitch cable on the fronts and make one or two 3 stitch cross over cables on the fronts starting 9 stitches in from each front edge and omit the cable pattern in the Raglan decrease and make an accented Raglan decrease of 3 Stitches each side every 6th row. Use the pattern as a size and procedure guide, then use your own ideas as to finish and design for a garment that is truly yours.

To wind it up for this time - Do you have a problem or a question? Write to me, enclose a self addressed envelope for a prompt reply.

Do you wish any info about a knitting machine - lessons - pattern lists? A note to me will do the trick.

Are you unable to find Metal Lube? Send me $2.00, a six ounce can will be sent to you ppd by return mail.

Good Luck and Happy Knitting,

Lucile
3252 East Stockton Street
Lynwood, California 90262

* * *

BASIC RAGLAN SLEEVE CARDIGAN

A 'Lucile' Pattern #150

Sizes 36(38-40-42-44-46) 2 Strands of Blend Cone yarn or any yarn to get a gauge of 8 Sts 11 row to the inch - try tens 6.

Material needed 14(15-15-15-16-17) ounces.

(A) Picot Hem - Cl CO, K 10 R. Make eyelet row (Transfer 3rd N to 2nd, 5th N to 4th etc.) K across to left. K 10 R. Hang hem. PU 3rd St from each edge of CO row, hang back on corresponding N. Hang center St of CO row to Center N - repeat in center of both sides, then fill in each section, picking up every 3rd St. You will have an even distribution of Sts across your hem. K across to right.

(B) FF Dec - to be used for Raglan Armhole shaping of fronts, back, and sleeves. Use a 7 prong transfer tool if you have one. Transfer the 7 Sts of each edge towards the center - the 7th St will be on the 8th N. If you do not have a multiple transfer tool, do this: transfer 7th St to 8th N, then move Sts to fill empty N.

(C) Cable cross over - to be used for both front edges and in conjunction with Raglan shaping for fronts, backs and sleeves. Start all counting from left edge towards center and right edge towards center. Use two 1 prong transfer tools, transfer stitches from N #2 and #3 to tools. Cross St #3 to N #2 - cross stitch #2 to N #3. Using same method, cross St #5 to N #4 - St #4 to N #5. Repeat EOR the complete length of fronts and neck band and in conjunction with all Raglan shaping.

BACK - RC at O - Stockinette St - Tens 6 - Cl CO left to right 148(154-160-166-172-188) Sts. Make Picot hem. (SEE-A-) RC should be 22. K even til RC reads 167(172-177-187-192). * BO at carriage side 4(4-4-4-5-5) Sts, K across. * Next row, repeat *. RC now 169(174-179-184-189-194). Sts

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MACHINE KNITTING With Lucille

HI! THERE my MK friends. First I want to tell you about the 'Happening' at my home. I announced in the Spring that I would have a Machine Knitters Clinic the last Saturday in June. The attendance wasn't as good as I had anticipated, but after all it was a first. In the group were machine knitting teachers, machine knitters with many years experience, some beginners and two who hope to own a KM very soon. It was a very enjoyable afternoon, the weather was perfect for a Patio gathering. Much of the afternoon was just getting acquainted and of course the main topic of conversation was machine knitting. I feel it was a success as all the gals want to continue and have a meeting the last Saturday of each month. So, 'there you have it', anyone in this vicinity interested in attending, give me a call 631-0578.

I have received many requests about Cone Yarn - how to use it - how to tell the size - how to ply it, etc. Cone Yarn comes in many different sizes and kinds. For instance, it may be labeled as 100% Orlon, Acrylic or Wool. Wool blend, Mohair blend or even as 100% undetermined fiber content. Watch the label on the cone so you will be sure to get the kind of yarn you want to use. It is usually wound 1 or 2 ply and the fiber content usually determines the price. Most of the Orlon, Wool, Blends and undetermined fiber is 19¢ an ounce. The Mohair blends or unbrushed Mohair 25¢ an ounce. The 100% brushed Mohair, about 38¢ an ounce. Each of these yarns have a definite place in machne knitting and sometimes you can find Cottons, Linens, Rayons, etc. The most important thing to remember is, after finding the color, size and kind of yarn you wish to use - for goodness sake - do get enough of it to complete your garment as it is a rare occasion when you can match cone yarn.

Now for the size: as a rule the label on the inside of the cone will read 2/16, 1/9. 2/22. This has a very definite meaning. We will take for example 2/16 - the 2 means it is 2 ply, the 16 determines the size of each ply. This is giving it to you in plain language, I could get technical but doubt if you would really appreciate that. The higher the number, the finer the ply, thus yarn marked 2/22 would be much finer yarn than 2/16. To the other extreme, 1/9 would be 1 ply and fairly coarse. This should be watched when buying cone yarn as it must be taken into consideration when making your stitch and row gauge. A pattern might call for 2 strands of 2/16 yarn, now if you have yarn that is 2/22 you could not get the same gauge, but if you used 3 strands of 2/22 you would be close but still not exact.

Your knitting will be a more smooth texture if you use the same size and same fiber content when plying colors together or even when you ply the same colors. However, you can get some very interesting textures by using a strand of loop or nubby yarn along with a strand of smooth yarn. The loop Mohair is usually very fine and not too strong, so if you carry a strand of 2/16 yarn along with it you will strengthen the knitting and still get a loop effect. This holds true with nubby yarn but in reverse. Carry a strand of say 2/22 along with the strand of nubby yarn and it is much easier to knit.

The nicest part of machine knitting with cone yarn is that you can ply it to any size that you wish. For example: 100% Orlon 2/16 can be used single strand to good effect for some pattern knitting such as a hold stitch or lacy effect and you will probably get a gauge of 7 Sts 16 Row to the inch. Use the same yarn but with 2 strands and tens 7 and you can usually get a gauge of 8 Sts 12 Rows. Use 4 strands, same yarn, every other needle, tens 9 and you get a 5 St 7 Row to the inch gauge.

This is the reason I use so much Cone yarn, it is versatile as I can ply it to get any size stitch I wish to use and it is very inexpensive. Yet the finished product will compare with most any type skeined yarn on the market. (Naturally, you *always* make a stitch and row gauge, more about this later) The yardage is good, usually takes less than skeined yarn, however, I recommend purchasing the same amount. If a Shell pattern calls for 2 four oz. skeins of worsted type yarn, then I would figure 8 oz. of 2/16 and use 4 strands, it figures out about the same. Something to remember - Always get at least one ounce MORE of any cone yarn than the pattern calls for. It is next to impossible to match a dye lot. You can always use leftover cone yarn as waste yarn and it is a good idea to have a variety of colors as so many machine knit patterns call for using waste yarn and the more contrast of color you use the easier it is.

Now for some good hints when knitting with coned yarns. You get your best knitting when you use it directly from the cones. Set the cones on the floor in back of your knitting table and bring the number of strands you are going to use up and through the yarn guide, threading in the usual manner. If I figure on using 2 strands of yarn I try and get it in 2 cones. Otherwise, if I only have one cone, I wind if off the cones into center pull balls. Again, I set the balls on the floor in back of my KM table and thread in the usual manner. This way you can avoid tangles in yarn and you get no backlash. It is never a good idea to use one cone and one ball when plying yarn, the tension will not be correct and your knitting will be rough and uneven.

Can you wind two strands together? Yes, but you must be very careful in winding and keep yarn tension the same or you will eventually come up with a loop in one of the strands. It is definitely NOT a good idea to try and wind more than 2 strands together. This can be done but only on an electric cone winder with individual tension adjustments and as they are very expensive you will find very few shops that have them. You can get excellent results by winding two strands together and then if you want the same as worsted weight, then use two of these balls and thread as usual.

A very good investment to a machine knitter is a yarn winder and a skein holder. $11.00 for the set. The winder is $6.00 and the holder is $5.00. Might be a difference in price depending upon where you purchase, but with this combination you can handle any type of yarn. I always and I do mean without exception rewind any yarn of any

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type of skein, (even if it is a pull skein) to a center pull ball. Two reasons: First, you cannot get the correct gauge when knitting directly from a pull skein - it will be too tight until you knit out the core and too loose as you come to the end of the skein. Second reason, I cut out the knots when I rewind to a ball even if I would have as many as three smaller balls to the 4 oz. skein. We always add our yarn at the edge of the knitting (exception - circular knitting and Afghan strips uses a mill splice) There is absolutely no excuse for a machine knitter to ever have a knot in their work.

As far as a skein holder is concerned, I just don't see how you can afford to be without one. Why?? Such a saving on the cost of yarn. Many companies put yarn up in two ways, center pull skeins and hanks. For an example I will use the 4 ply 100% wool worsted with a pretty label that I carry in stock at $1.19 a skein. I can get yarn from the same Company in 2 ounce hanks - price 88¢ for 4 oz. It amounts to this - A sweater made with 16 oz. yarn from pull skeins would cost $4.76. The same sweater made with 16 oz. hanked yarn would cost $3.52, quite a saving to my way of thinking. You can very often buy hanked yarn at bargain prices, doesn't look as pretty as pull skeins but you are really only interested in the finished product anyway and it takes very little time to wind if you have a winder.

As long as we are talking about yarn, I would like to remind you of a few things. If you store your yarn in plastic bags, be sure to snip one corner of the bag so that it is not airtight. It could develop a musty odor. Warm weather is with us again and yarn stored for any length of time tends to dry out - so - if the yarn has a tendency to drag, put it in the refrigerator about two hours. It will absorb just the right amount of moisture. I do not advocate waxing yarns, but occasionally I seem to get hold of yarns that just will not give a smooth knit such as textured or quite heavy yarns. When this happens I lightly wax them as I rewind to center pull balls. Use ordinary household wax, make a hole with a warm pick and let the yarn run thru this. Do not hold the yarn against the wax as you only need a tiny bit. Some people prefer to wax all of their yarns, if this applies to you I would say to get some wax rings available at most knitting machine dealers.

Well, we have been talking about yarns and here is the most important thing of all. I have mentioned this many times, but it bears repeating. MAKE A STITCH AND ROW GAUGE as follows: To start with here is a good hint for a permanent record of the tensions later when you want to use the same type of yarn, find the size st you wish to use, count your Sts and rows and you know exactly what tension you used. Make as many eyelets in your swatch as the tension you are using. Use tension 7, make 7 eyelets. Tension 7⅔, make 7 eyelets skip 6 needles and make 2 eyelets. Tension 7⅓, make 7 eyelets, skip 6 needles and make 1 eyelet. It is there for you to see from now on.

Now then, lets make a swatch for a stitch and row count. Most MK patterns give a suggested tension (mine do). When I have a suggested tension I always make a swatch using that tension and 1 tension higher and 1 tension lower. Lets start with tens 7. Cl CO every N, 20 Sts, K 2 R, make 7 eyelets, K 30 R. Change to tens 10, K 1 R. Change to tens 8, K 2 R, make 8 eyelets, K 30 R. Change to tens 10, K 1 R. Change to tens 6, K 2 R, make 6 eyelets, K 30 R. Bind off. Stretch all directions - lengthwise, crosswise, corner to corner. Crumple and gently roll swatch in your hand. Smooth and pat flat and - LET IT REST - 2 to 3 hours. Make your stitch and row count using center stitches from each section. Count exact, if the count is to the half st or row, by all means use it as a half st. Another thing to remember, if you intend to use weights when making your garment, be sure to use weights when making your swatch. If you do not have a st and row counter that magnifies, by all means do get one at your first opportunity. This could not be considered as just another gadget as it is something you would use from now on. Be sure it is a one inch gauge and the price should be $3.00 or less.

Next is a different kind of swatch it is used to determine your gauge when using any continuous pattern such as lacy open work, automatic pattern cards, hold or tuck st patterns. It is almost impossible to actually count these stitches and rows. CO 30 Sts with the yarn you intend to use. Use several different tensions until you get an even easy knit in stockinette St, then set your tens one higher and K 40 to 50 R in your pattern stitch. BO and follow general directions as to stretching etc. After swatch has rested then measure the inches across the stitches. Divide the number of stitches by the inches and you will have the stitch gauge. Do the same for the rows. You will be surprised as to how this sometimes comes out, for a hold pattern it might come out as 7 sts to the inch and 16 rows to the inch, so you need to be especially careful or your garment will be completely out of proportion.

Now you are ready to chart your pattern and Knit to Fit. As you know, charting is actually math combined with basic procedure. If you do a great deal of charting you would be wise to get a Knitting Gauge Table as it is really a time saver. Many kinds are on the market, sometimes called convert a tape. Most yarn shops have them under one name or another. The one I use is a plastic slide rule that figures the number of stitches and rows you need for the inches required. The price should not be over $4.00. I carry mine in my purse as I never know when I will get a bright idea and start charting a pattern.

My goodness, seems as though I have done nothing but suggest ways for you to spend money in this article. The thing is this, keep these items in mind and when you have a few extra dollars to spend on accessories use them for something that you will have the most use for.

Incidently, how many of you have already bought some of the new Fall Knitting magazines? Notice the trend for yarns with Lurex, the use of sequins and bangles. Brightness is the theme for the coming season. Also many new yarns on the market with accent on easy care, many of them are machine washable and dryable. Remember that many of these hand knit patterns in the magazines are perfect to convert to machine knitting.

The pattern for this month: When I was designing this wrap I didn't know exactly what to name it and for awhile I called it a 'Whatchamacallit', but finally decided it was a Capelet. The yarn I used is a 100% acrylic that will brush the same as Mohair. For my pattern I used Or-lain Fluff. The yardage is terrific and is available in most

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any color. It is 2 ply and packaged in 2 oz. skeins. Similar yarns are sold under many different names, just be sure it is 100% Acrylic fluff as part of the beauty of this Capelet is that fluffy look.

For samples and colors of Or-lain Fluff (many other yarns too) write to Oregon Worsted Co., 8300 S. E. McLoughlin Blvd., Portland Ore. 97202. Tell them Lucile sent you. This is a wonderful source for yarns by mail order for you machine knitters, the quality is excellent and the price is right. I also carry this yarn in my shop, but you can get a much better price on yarn if you buy direct from the Mills.

So, to wind it up for this time. Remember, a letter to me will bring an answer to your questions or problems about Machine Knitting. Also information in regards to a Knitting Machine - Lessons - Patterns - Accessories.

Good Luck and Happy Knitting!

Lucile
3252 East Stockton Street
Lynwood, California 90262

★ ★ ★

My Grand daughter Diana - The Capelet is a lovely shade of Turquoise.

CAPELET
A 'Lucile' Pattern #113

Material - five 2 oz. balls 2 ply 100% Acrylic Or-Lain Fluff or Mohlon, Puf-lon, Mo-lain, any that can be brushed. Mohair brush, sz J crochet hk, 1 pr. silk covered hooks and eyes.

Pattern given for Med. sz. (12-14) changes for Sm., Lg., XL given at end of pattern. Gauge 6 Sts 8 R is 1" try tens 8.

Preparation of yarn - rewind to center pull skeins using the invisible splice as follows: Unwind ends of yarn to be spliced about 4". Lay ends side by side overlapping the 4". Tie a square knot (using 1 ply from one strand and 1 ply from another strand) close to twisted yarn, cut close. Wrap the loose ply around tied ply to opposite side. Tie close to twist, cut close. Roll the knots gently. When this is knit, it is practically invisible. (excellent to use for all knitting that should not have yarn added at edge, such as circular garments and Afghans.)

Directions for eyelet row. Transfer every 4th st to 3rd N. (After 2 sts each side are added for trim, do not count them when counting for eyelet row.)

Clo CO left to right 107 Sts. (leave length of yarn) Tens 8, Stockinette St, RC to O, K til RC 8. Make eyelet row, K til RC 12. Carriage right, change to tens 10, reset RC to O, * skip 1 N, CO 1 st - skip 1 N, CO 1 St. * K to left side. Change to tens 8, repeat between *, K til RC 4. Make eyelet row, K til RC 30. * Set KM to HP, carriage must be to the right, pull 3 Sts left side to HP, K across and back. Pull 2 Sts at a time opposite carriage to HP, K across and back, continue until 4 sts right side remain in WP. Next - Put back into WP 2 N at a time, K across and back - ending by putting last 3 Sts to WP, K across and back. * Reset RC to O, K 32 R (sleeve section) Repeat between *. Reset RC to O, K 48 R. (back section) Repeat between * Reset RC to O, K 32 R. (sleeve section) Repeat between *, Reset RC to O, K til RC 26. Make eyelet row, K til RC 30. Change to tens 10, reset RC to O. * take 2 Sts opposite carriage off on pin holder, put these two N to OWP*, K across. Change to tens 8, repeat between *, k til RC 4. Make eyelet row, K til RC 12, BO. Leave a length of yarn.

Finishing - Stretch thoroughly, all directions. Start at bottom edge where 2 Sts are held on pin. Use J or hk, unravel 3 Sts, twist to form loop, unravel next 3 Sts, pull thru loop on hook. Continue to unravel 3 sts, pull thru loop, all the way around bottom edge. Hold last loop on a pin. Follow exact same procedure around neck ed
Brush thoroughly on purl side.
need to brush facing)

Use 3 strands of yarn, start at
edge, work on brushed side. Pic
loop that is holding on pin, turn

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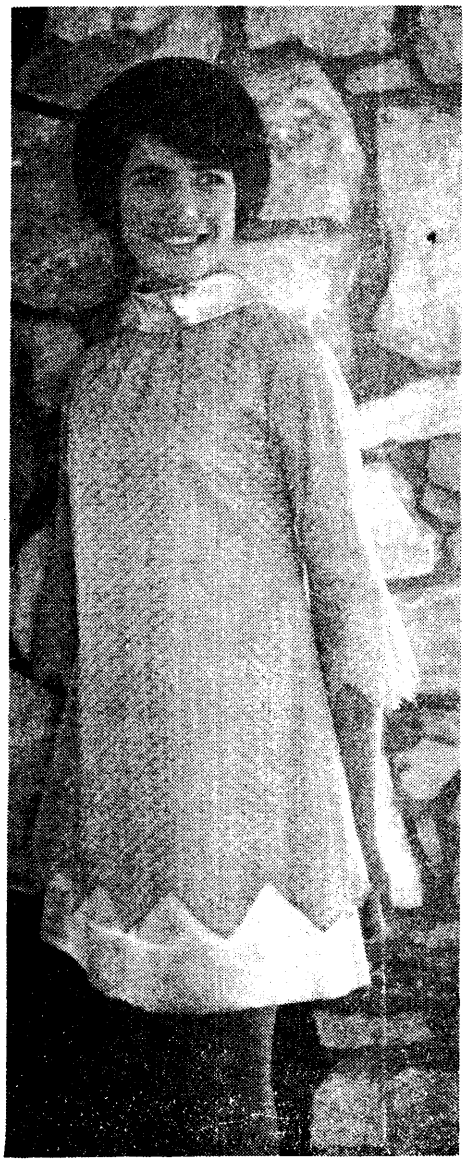
to inside, sc in each eyelet down the front. (keep same tension as knitting so it will lay flat) Make 3 sc in last eyelet - make sc in each space around bottom. Turn facing, make 3 sc in first eyelet and a sc in each eyelet up the front. Continue to sc in each space around the neck be sure to hold the sc around the neck tight enough to make your neck measurement. Blind stitch edge of facing to garment. This yarn needs very little blocking, just enough to size fronts and smooth the edges. To do this: Spray unbrushed side lightly with water, lay on blocking cloth with brushed side out so that the 2 front edges meet, be sure fronts and back are same length, Shape smooth and pin. DO NOT USE STEAM EVER WITH THIS YARN. Leave until completely dry. Bar tack at both points above bottom finish edge. (Forms sleeves) Sew fur fasteners to underside neck. Shake garment and lightly rebrush entire garment. Looks very pretty if you use Cabone rings and make a button for each side of neck.

Adjustments	Sm.	Lg.	X. Lg.
Front sect.	K 26 R	K 34 R	K 36 R
Sleeve sect.	K 32 R	K 32 R	K 32 R
Back sect.	K 40 R	K 56 R	K 58 R

For shorter length - Shoulder Capelet - CO 92 Sts. Follow same basic procedure If neck seems too big, add 1 or more extra rows sc around neck edge only.

NOTE — You will actually only use about 9 oz. of yarn, so you will have enough left over to use as brushed lining for Lined Slipper Shell #102 (Sept. 1966 issue PN)

Good Luck and Happy Knitting
Lucile



Knit lace over bonding material.

Thought you might like to see what can be done with the new Bonding Material that will be available soon. This garment is from Japan and was entered in the International Knitting Machine Contest held this Spring in Tokyo. It is made from yardage knit of very fine gold thread and then bonded. The under part of the dress is Turquoise Satin. I believe this will open up an entirely new field for Machine Knitters.

MACHINE KNITTING With Lucille

Hello Machine Knitters and don't you think that Spring is a lovely time of the year? Seems as though this has been a severe Winter for many of you. I have received so many letters telling of snow and blizzards and such and I can hardly imagine how it would be. The weather here in Southern California is so mild, not always exactly nice, but you couldn't call it anything but mild. I have lived in Southern California since I was six years old, so I have never experienced a real winter of snow and ice — would you believe that I don't even own a full length coat? It's a fact, I just don't need one. Actually I have only seen it snow once in my life and that was many years ago when our children were quite young. We had gone to Crestline (about 90 miles from here in the mountains) to stay the weekend with some friends. Saturday afternoon it started to snow and honestly I was just as thrilled and excited as Dick and Yvonne. My husband Dave really laughed at us, as it was nothing new to him, he was raised in Nebraska. Anyhow, it snowed all afternoon and part of that night and the next morning it looked just like a postcard. So beautiful, so quiet and so cold. Well now, so much for the weather, good or bad, it is always with us.

My goodness, I received so much mail this past month (Thanks) and with the help of Dave, I was able to answer promptly. The gals that requested my pattern list and enclosed a self - addressed stamped envelope — it was so easy — mailed the list the same day the request was received. In the past year I have received mail from every state including Alaska and Hawaii except Louisiana, New Mexico and North Dakota. Also many letters from Canada. Amazing, isn't it?

A dip in the mailbag brings a letter from Bakersfield, Calif. To quote: 'Bakersfield's newest craft club is the 'Unique Knit Club', comprised of machine knitters who get together on the first and third Mondays of each month from 1 to 3 p.m. at Unique Knit Shop, 222 South Chester. Mrs. David Normandin heads the organization." Jewell also reports that they have made arrangements for Cecelia Wengert (Knitting teacher for Leuders Park in Compton) to come to Bakersfield and conduct four hour classes. It would consist of two hours machine knitting and two hours charting. Anyone in that vicinity interested in participating, call 831-1323 — Wednesday thru Saturday for further information. Thank you Jewell, I'm sure many will be interested.

Does anyone else have anything to report about Machine Knit Clubs or formation of classes? Let me know and I will be happy to pass the information along, as many people would like to join a Machine Knitting Club.

Had another nice long letter from Norka Sawaya, La Mirada, Calif. She has developed a formula for making patterns larger. Thank you Norka. It sounds so very good that I believe you would like to try it.

"First thing, find the pattern you wish to make, then establish the formula of the pattern. To do this: put the information for the sizes given in columns and work from this. For example: the pattern you wish to enlarge is given for size 12-14-16, and you wish to enlarge it to a size 20. Work it out as follows:

Back	sizes	12	14	16 —
CO		80	84	88 Sts.
Raglan dec 1 st ea side		24T	25T	26T

Notice that the difference in CO for each size is 4 Sts. So, size 16 is 88 Sts, plus 4 Sts for size 18 (92 Sts) plus 4 Sts for your desired size 20 — which would be CO 96 Sts. The difference in the Raglan dec is 1 T. That means if sz 16 reads dec 1 St each side 26 T, then for size 18 it would be 27 T and your desired size 20 would be dec 1 St each side 28 T. You would follow this same procedure for the rest of the pattern such as the Neck, BO, Fronts and Sleeves." So far so good.

Now you need the rows. These you should figure from your measurements — Underarm to finished length — Underarm to wrist etc. Naturally you should have a stitch and row gauge as you might not need the same number of rows given in the pattern. After you have established the number of rows needed for an inch, you would multiply by the underarm to finished length inches. Example: your row gauge is 11 Sts to the inch and you desire 12" for underarm to bottom. Multiply 11 x 12 which would be 132 rows. This would hold true for any part of the pattern concerning rows. This is a good guide to follow and I will admit that it would save a lot of time.

However, I am sure you realize that you still need a certain amount of charting along with this method. It is indeed a pleasure to get a pattern and sit right down and make it — but — just how many of us can knit a garment from a pattern without doing some adjusting. I for one, have never been able to knit anything for myself without making some adjustments. I am taller than average, so I have to add for underarm to waist and waist to finished length. Another thing, I have long arms so I always have to adjust the length of the sleeves. The more you learn about charting the better off you are. Don't be afraid of a pattern if it isn't exactly your size, make the proper adjustment in the right places and start knitting.

I have some pretty good hints for you this month and do hope you will find use for them. At one time or another you will probably run out of yarn and find that it is impossible to match the dye lot number, so try the following procedure. Leave enough of the yarn you have on the machine for 4 rows of knitting. (even if you have to rip back a few rows) Start at right side of machine — * knit 1 row to the left with new dye lot yarn, remove yarn from guide, return carriage to right side without knitting. Thread with old dye lot, K 1 row to the left. Unthread, thread with new dye lot, K 1 row to the right, unthread, return carriage to left side, thread with old dye lot, K 1 row to the right *. Repeat between * 1 time. Total of 8 rows. Continue knitting with new dye lot. Now this is not perfect but it is much better than having a distinct line when adding a different dye lot. (It happened to me when I was knitting an Afghan and at a glance it is not noticeable.)

Here is another goodie and it pertains to pattern work where you would have a repeat. Take the time to write your pattern on cards. (Recipe cards are just the right size) Put them in order and as each step is done, put the card in the back. Then if you have to leave your machine for any reason you will know exactly what step you are working on. Example: Lace pattern panel for the slipover in the February issue of PN, pattern #125 - 8 rows re-

(Continued on Next Page)

peat pattern. The lace work is done EOR and EOR is plain knit, so you would need 4 cards. Each card would cover 2 rows so number them 1-2-3-4.
Card #1 — row 1, make pattern R, K to the left. row 2, K to the right
Card #2 — row 3, make pattern R, K to the left. row 4, K to the right
Card #3 — row 5, make pattern R, K to the left. row 6, K to the right
Card #4 — row 7, make pattern R, K to the left. row 8, K to the right

This method can be used for any kind of pattern work regardless of whether it is an openwork pattern or 2 or 3 color knitting. The time you use in making up the cards is more than compensated by the time you save when knitting the patterns.

For some time I have been thinking about a Knitting Machine Clinic. I am now ready to give it a try, so to you Machine Knitters in the towns surrounding Southeast Los Angeles, here is an invitation to you. Saturday, June 24, I will hold a Machine Knitters Clinic from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., in the patio of my home at 3252 East Stockton St., Lynwood, Calif. Please telephone your RSVP 631-0578 as I really need to know how many plan to attend. Write down any questions or problems you might have so you won't forget them. If you have any good hints, suggestions or patterns you would like to share — bring them along. This will be very informal, so dress as you wish. It will not be conducted as a class but as an informal discussion. I have the feeling that much could be learned from a gathering of this kind. I haven't the slightest idea of whether any one would be interested in attending. If the response is good, I would like to have this gathering the last Saturday of each month, otherwise it will just be an idea that did not work. Good or bad, I will let you know in future issue of PN what happened.

I intend to give you a complete report in the July issue of the First Annual Machine Knitters Convention and Seminar that was held April 27-28-29. My plans are to include a picture of the 1st place winner in the National contest held for Machine Knitters. I also hope to be able to include the pattern.

The pattern for this month, guess you could call it either a slightly fitted shift or an easy fitting sheath. I had some pink Orlon boucle and some blue yarn of the same type and decided that by combining the two of them I would have enough to make this dress. The pink yarn was left over from the Top Wrap #160 that was published in May 1966 PN, so I decided to use the picot hem and rows of eyelets so that the Dress and Jacket could be worn together — the result was all I had hoped for and I am so happy to give this pattern to you.

So to "wind it up" for this time. Do you have a question or a problem about machine knitting? Write to me — a self-addressed stamped envelope please. Would you like a list of the patterns I have available? A request for same and a self-addressed stamped envelope will bring a prompt reply. Are you interested in information about a Knitting Machine? A note or post card will bring my brochure to you. Send to Lucile Ratzlaff, 3252 East Stockton St., Lynwood, California 90262.

Good Luck and Happy Knitting
Lucile

Your machine knitting Editor, Lucile

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Machine Knitting Terminology used with 'Lucile' patterns

R - row
St - stitch
PU - pick up
MC - main color
Beg - beginning
Tens - tension
T - times
BO - bind off
FF - full fashion
CC - contrast color
Inc - increase
EOR - every other row
N - needles
RC - row counter
WP - work position
Tog - together
Dec - decrease
OWP - out of work position, needles all the way back (same as non work)
K - knit, moving carriage from right to left considered knit row
P - purl, moving carriage from left to right considered purl row
OP CO - open cast on, using cast on wire and waste yarn - see manual
Cl CO - closed cast on, finished edge - see manual
EON - every other needle, must be used for 4 ply worsted or Orlon Sayelle
ND - needle distribution, 11..111..11 - 1 is WP - . is OWP

YU&O - yarn under and over. Yarn under first needle adjacent to knitting and over others at carriage side. Used in short rows so that you will not have a hole at seam shaping, such as socks, bust darts, etc.
HP - hold position (same as rest position), machine set using Russell buttons, Tuck buttons or levers, or adjustment so that needles pulled all the way forward will continue to stay in that position for as many rows as needed. In other words, needles pulled forward to HP will not knit as long as machine set to hold. This is used for shaping, such as shoulders, darts, neck shaping, many uses. It would be a good idea to get thoroughly familiar with this procedure as it is a much used term.

I urge you to check your manual that came with your knitting machine for complete details. This is just a guide to help when you are using A 'Lucile' pattern.

Good Luck and Happy Knitting
Lucile

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EASY FIT SHEATH
A 'Lucile Pattern # 181

Material:

14 to 16 oz Orlon cone yarn double - Lt wt Orlon Sayelle - Sports weight or any yarn to get Gauge of 6 Sts 9 R - 1".

Stockinette St - try Tens 8. Sizes 12 (14-16-18) Skirt length 24".

BACK

C1 Co left to right, Tens 8, 123 (129-135-141) Sts, K 10 R. Reset RC to 0, make eyelets, (transfer 3rd St on 2nd N, 5th St on 4th N, etc.) K across to left. K 10 R, hang hem, (PU every 3rd St of CO, hang back on corresponding N) K across to right. RC should be 12, *make eyelets across, K 6 R*. Repeat between * 4 T. (5 rows of eyelets). Continue to K til RC 72, place marker each side. (If you need to adjust the length of the skirt — do it in the space between the last row of eyelets and RC 72).

FF dec 1 St each side when RC 72-84-96-108-120-132-144, (7 T) place marker both sides. FF dec 1 St each side when RC 154-161-168-175-182-189-196-203-210 (9 T). Sts on N 91 (97-103-109), K even til RC 216. Place marker each side. (waistline).

Reset RC 0, change to Tens 6, K 18 R. Change to Tens 8, FF inc 1 St each side every 4th row 8 T. K even on 107 (113-119-125) Sts til RC 72 (74-76-78), place marker each side for armhole.

Reset RC 0, K even til RC 36 (38-40-42). Set machine to HP, pull 60 (63-67-70) N left side to HP, K to the left just across the remaining 47 (50-52-55) Sts. Put these same Sts in HP, back up carriage, BO center 13 (13-15-15) neck Sts. Put remaining Sts on left side in WP and K on across to the left. RC is now 37 (39-41-43), carriage is at left side, * FF dec 1 St neck edge every row 20 T. K even til RC 60 (62-64-66), start shoulder shaping. Carriage right, pull N opposite carriage to HP, K across, YU&O, K back. (Pull N to HP in sequence of 6 (6-7-7) 4 T and 3 (6-4-7) one T.) Put all N left side to WP, K 1 R, take off on several rows waste yarn.* Reset RC to 37 (39-41-43) carriage to right, put the 47 (50-52-55) N in WP, repeat between *, reversing all shaping.

FRONT

Repeat exact same procedure as back to the waistline, RC 216. Place marker each side.

Reset RC 0, change to tens 6, K 18 R. Change to Tens 8, FF inc 1 St each side every 4th row 10 T. Work even on 113 (119-125-131) Sts til RC 72 (74-76-78), place marker each side for armhole.

Reset til RC 0, K even til RC 28 (30-32-34). Set machine for HP, carriage at right, pull 63 (66-70-73) N left side to HP, K to left just across remaining 50 (53-55-58) Sts. Put these same N in HP, back up the carriage, BO center 13 (13-15-15) Sts. Put the remaining Sts left side to WP, K on across to left side. RC is now 29 (31-33-35) carriage at left, *FF dec 1 St at neck edge every row 23 T. K even til RC 60 (62-64-66), start shoulder shaping. Carriage right, pull N opposite carriage to HP, K across, YU&O, K back. (pull N to HP in sequence of 6 (6-7-7) 4 T and 3 (6-4-7) one T. Put all N left side to WP, K 1 R, take off on several rows waste yarn.* Reset RC to 29 (31-33-35), carriage to right, put the 50 (53-55-58) N in WP, repeat between *, reversing all shaping.

Finishing — S1 st shoulder Sts tog, block to size purl sides tog. (This garment should fit very loose, so block it large. For instance size 14 at the bust is knitted to measure about 38" but I blocked it to measure 40" as this is definitely not a form fitting dress. I also blocked the waist and hips accordingly.) Close side seams. Make 1 R sc around neck, (hold it firm) sl st tog at beg. Finish with edge of your choice or use the following simple edge. * Skip 1 sc, 1 sc in next sc, ch 3, 1 sc in same space, sl st in next sc.* Repeat between * on around, sl st tog at beg. Repeat same procedure around each armhole, picking up every other st.

This may be worn as a semi fitted sheath or with a belt which will give it a slightly bloused effect at the waistline. Try the following for a good looking belt. Make 3 cords on your machine using 3 N. Use your waist measurement plus 24". Tack the 3 cords tog for your waist measurement leaving the ends free. This looks especially good with this pattern. Make the cords different lengths for a nice effect.

Good Luck and Happy Knitting
Lucile

remaining on needles 140(146-152-158-162-178). Start Raglan shaping procedure (SEE-B-) and at same time, start Cable procedure (SEE-C-) Repeat FF dec for Raglan shaping and Cable pattern each side EOR until you have 34(38-42-46-52-56) Sts remaining, BO loosely for back neck.

FRONT - RC at O - Stockinette St - Tens 6 - Cl CO left to right - 82(85-88-91-94-97) Sts. K til RC is 10, make eyelets, K across. K 1 R, carriage at right, start front border design (SEE-C-) at left edge. Continue Cable EOR til RC is 21, hang hem (SEE-A-) K across. RC now 22. Continue border cable design EOR the complete length of front and neck band *and at same time* start front shaping when RC 71 (76-81-86-91-96). Dec 1 St 8 sts in from left side. K til RC 86(91-96-101-106-111) Dec 1 St 8 sts in from left side. Starting when RC 96(101-106-111-116-121) and every 10th row thereafter, Dec 1 St - 8 Sts in from left side *and at same time* start Raglan armhole shaping on right side when RC 168 (172-178-182-188-192). BO 4(4-4-4-5-5) Sts at right side. K across and back. RC now 170(174-180-184-190-194) Start FF dec for Raglan shaping (SEE B-) and Cable (SEE-C-) at right side, repeating EOR til 7(7-7-7-8-8) Sts remain. (Do not forget your cable and shaping at left side) Work even on these remaining Sts in border cable for 29(30-32-33-34-35) rows for neck band, put sts on St holder.

REPEAT ENTIRE PROCEDURE for other front, starting Cl CO from right to left - Carriage to left - Reverse all shaping.

SLEEVES - Pattern given for 19" sleeve length, adjust if necessary. Make two alike. RC at O - Stockinette St - Tens 6 - Cl CO left to right 72(74-76-78-80-82) Sts. Make Picot hem (SEE-A-), K even til RC 32, FF inc 1 St each side. Continue to make FF inc 1 St each side every 6th row 22(22-23-25-25-26) MORE times. K even on 118(120-124-130-132-134) Sts til RC 218. * BO at carriage side 4(4-4-4-5-5) Sts. * K across to left, repeat *. K across to right. RC is now 220. Sts remaining on needles 110(112-116-122-122-124). Start FF dec for Raglan shaping each side (SEE-B-) AND cable design (SEE-C-). Repeat EOR til 8 (8-10-12-12-14) Sts remain, BO loosely

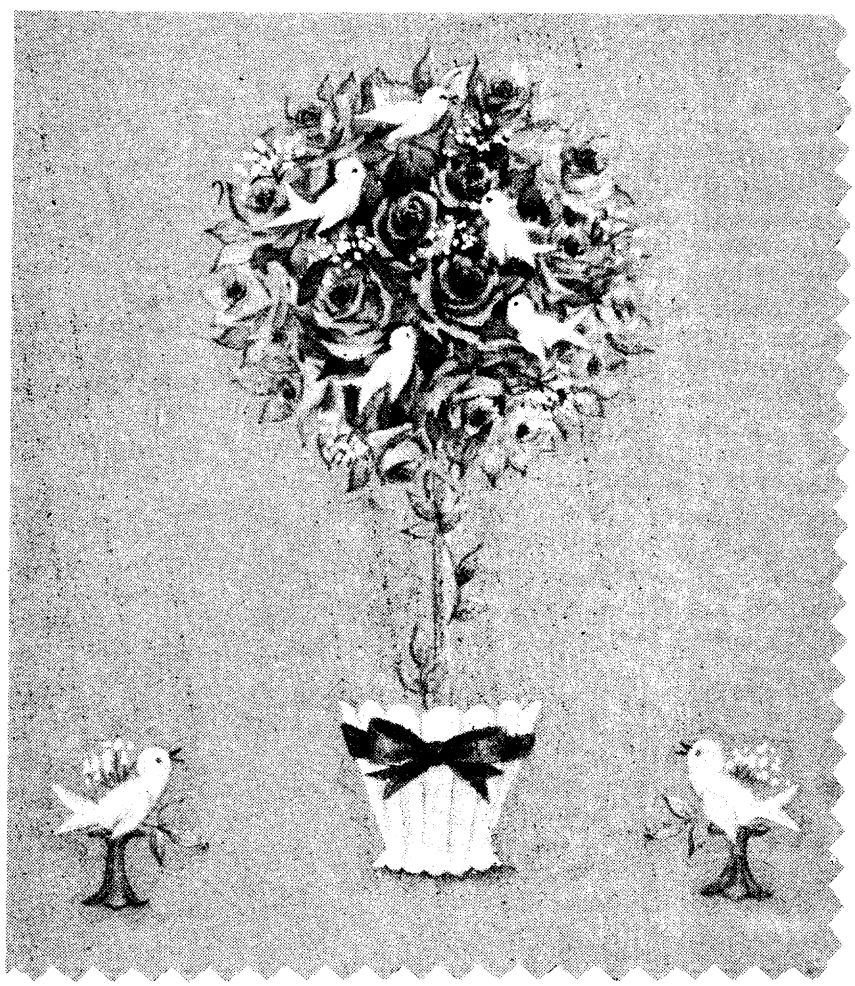
FINISHING - Block sleeves together. Block back and fronts together. Join Raglan seam picking up bar only. Close side seams, starting at bottom to underarm and sleeve seams, wrist to underarm. Weave the back neck band Sts tog, fit around neck and seam. Make a 12 St bias strip on the machine long enough to lift from top of front hem, around neck and down other side to top of hem.

BIAS - Cl CO 12 Sts - Tens 8 - from left to right on right hand side of KM, K across and back. * Dec 1 St at carriage side, Inc 1 St opposite Carriage, K across and back. * Repeat * for as many rows as needed (eventually you will wind up at the left side of machine - so - transfer the 12 Sts to a multiple transfer tool and move back to the right side of KM and continue. Now, I have told you to never measure your work while on the machine, but this is the exception, bias is different, measure the inches you need for your bias strip and knit that many inches of bias - but - leave an open end on the bias then if you have too much you can ravel out and if you need more you can hang it back on the machine and continue.

Baste your bias strip to underside, tack to top of hem, continue around then after it is fitted in place, crochet around entire edge making a picot every 4th st and picking up the facing and front edges together. Tack inside edge of facing to sweater. Hope you like.

Good Luck and Happy Knitting

Lucile



Hate to throw away pretty greeting cards? Well here is what I do with mine.

I make pretty note paper by cutting out the prettiest part of the card and pasting it onto my plain stationery (or make your own from tablets) and cut edges with pinking shears.

I visit with patients in a nursing home and they became so fond of pretty note papers that they used up over 2000 cards at Xmas time.

Mrs. Joan Hutman.